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NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY



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Northwestern University 1855 A History 1905

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Volume Three
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SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTERS

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

	Page.
Hinman Literary Society	29
GILBERT HENRY ANDREW RECH	

CHAPTER II

Adelphic Literary Society	47
CLIFTON DE BE VOISE ROYAL	

CHAPTER III

The Rogers Literary Society	59
FRANCIS MARTIN GIBSON	

CHAPTER IV

Ossoli Literary Society	67
CLARA GRANT	
The Woman's Debating Club	74
History of the Eulexia Literary Society	75
OLIVE RUTH SIBERTS	
History of the Alethenai Literary Society	77
BESSIE GERTRUDE PEARCE	
The Anonian Literary Society	79
SARA JULIET BROWN	

CHAPTER V

The History of the Deutsche Gesellschaft	81
--	----

J. SCOTT CLARK

The History Club

DAISY MYRTLE GIRTON

The Philological Club

CHAPTER VI

Fraternities

JAMES FRANK OATES

Fraternities in American Colleges

Fraternities at Northwestern

A—In Relation to Social Life

B—In Relation to Religious Life

C—In Relation to Scholarship

Phi Beta Kappa

Phi Beta Kappa—List by Classes

CHAPTER VII

Working My Way Through

JOSEPH DUTTON

CHAPTER VIII

Student Life in the Later Days

1855 A HISTORY 1905 23

CHAPTER IX

The University Museum 165

MENTOR JOSIAS PERDUE

The Mineralogical Museum 183

ALJA ROBINSON CROOK

CHAPTER X

The Library 191

LODILLA AMBROSE

Dedication Ode 212

EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER

CHAPTER XII

College Journalism 217

Alumni Record of the College Journalism ... 232

CHAPTER XIII

College Prizes 247

SIDNEY HALL

CHAPTER XIV

The Relation of the College of Liberal Arts to the

Professional Schools 273

ABRAM VAN EPS YOUNG

CHAPTER XV

The Earlier History of the Medical School 291

CHAPTER XVI

The Later History of the Medical School..... 313

NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, JR.

Faculty List of the Medical School 328

CHAPTER XVII

The Laboratories, the Museum and Library 333

JOHN HARPER LONG

Historical 335

The Present Condition of the Laboratories, Mu-
seum and Library 343

CHAPTER XVIII

A History of Wesley Hospital 355

WELLER VAN HOOK

New Methodist Hospital 360

A Reminiscence of Dr. I. N. Danforth Regarding
the Origin of Wesley Hospital 363

Agreement between Northwestern University
and Wesley Hospital 366

The History of Mercy Hospital 368

JOHN BENJAMIN MURPHY

Present Attending Staff of Mercy Hospital ... 382

People's Hospital 384

St. Luke's Hospital 385

FRANK ALLPORT

1855 A HISTORY 1905

CHAPTER XX

The South Side Dispensary 4

FRANCIS XAVIER WALLS

CHAPTER XXI

A Glimpse of an Interne's Life in Mercy Hospital. . 4

WALTER CLINTON JONES

CHAPTER XXII

Student Life at the Medical School 4

WINFIELD SCOTT HALL

Student Organizations:

The Young Men's Christian Association 4

Fraternities 4

The Alpha Omega Alpha—Honorary Fratern-
ity 4

Other Organizations 4

College Expenses 4

Student Journalism 4

Amusements 4

Contests 4

ILLUSTRATIONS

Nathan Smith Davis	Frontispiece
	Facing Page
Rogers Literary Society, 1897	40
Hinman Hall	40
Adelphic Hall	54
Guild Room—Lunt Library	54
The “Old College”	102
The Old Oak	134
Trig Cremation Advertisement	136
Certificate of Gymnasium Stock	154
Preparatory School	154
Program	156
The Museum	172
Case of Quartz Crystals	186
Slab of Garnierite	186
Old Quarters of Law School	198
Old Library—University Hall	198
Thomas C. Warrington	224
Ralph N. Isham	294
Hosmer A. Johnson	310
Nathan S. Davis, Jr.	320
Charles H. Hollister	326
Medical School, 1875	326
University Hall	358
Mercy Hospital	372
St. Luke Hospital	386
Lake Shore, Southeast of Campus	424

CHAPTER I

HINMAN LITERARY SOCIETY

GILBERT HENRY ANDREW RECH

THE history of Hinman Literary Society is co-existent with the history of Northwestern University. Before the trustees and faculty had issued their first catalogue or "circular," before they had delivered the first diploma of graduation, Hinman Literary Society was already a factor in the life of the University. With the exception of the old oaks, the building now known as "Old College" and the name "Northwestern," Hinman is today the oldest relic on our campus. From its inception in 1855 to the present time it has had a continuous existence, always playing an important part in the literary and forensic activities of the school.

The oldest written record of Hinman Literary Society is to be found in the "Circular of the Trustees and Faculty of Northwestern University for 1856": "A society entitled the 'Hinman Literary Society' has been organized during the past year and is in possession of the library of the late lamented President of the University Dr. Hinman, in honor of whom the society was named." Unfortunately the pages covering the first year of the society's existence have been torn from the record, the earliest minutes at hand bearing the date September 11, 1857. The oldest existing constitution, dated April 20, 1859, seems to have been drawn up by I. W. McCasky, H. A. Plimpton, Wm. H. H. Raleigh and F. A. Springer, and the names of the following men are mentioned as founders: F. E. Annis, W. E. Clifford, W. A. Spencer, M. C. Spaulding, J. W. Haney,

University were Hinmanites. The first graduating class—namely, that of 1859—was composed entirely of Hinman members: Annis, Clifford, Eastman, Kidder and Searle. The eight men composing the class of 1860 were all Hinmanites, while three of the five graduates of 1861 belonged to the same society.

The literary society of the fifties and sixties bears little resemblance to the literary society of today. The exercises were not only forensic but also musical and literary. Its purpose was not merely the cultivation of the art of debating but the “mutual improvement in mind, manners and fraternal regard.”

At this time the society met in its hall on the third floor of the building now known as “Old College” which then stood on the northwest corner of Davis street and Hinman Avenue, opposite the Hoag house. The time of meeting was two in the afternoon because there was no adequate means of lighting, kerosene oil not yet having come into general use and candles furnishing insufficient illumination. The chapel and the church were called into requisition

The room was heated by a stove and the society was obliged to provide its own janitor service. From the minutes of May 18, 1859, we read: "The Sergeant-at-arms, M. L. Stewart, having met with some objections in regard to using wood prepared by the janitor of the institution, donated to the society 3-4 of a cord belonging to himself, for which a vote of thanks was extended to him by the society."

The programs of the regular meetings at this time consisted of orations, essays, declamations, the "Hinman Literary Gazette," in addition to the regular debates. It also busied itself in the promotion of lecture courses and often arranged open meetings which were largely attended by town and gown.

"Public contests between the literary societies often occurred; and many of us recall some of the best entertainments in college from the friendly contests between the Tri Kappa Society at the Chicago University and the Hinman or Adelphic Societies."* How popular these meetings were can be seen from the minutes of December 2, 1857: "Long before the hour appointed the university chapel was filled to overflowing whereupon it was decided to adjourn to the church which was soon comfortably filled. The audience seemed well pleased with the effort and seemed to go away in a happy mood."

Hinman was born during the stormy period preceding

*Northwestern, April 24, 1885.

the civil war. In the words of one of the first members of Hinman, "The years '56, '57 and '58 were red-hot times. Debates were in the air. Fremont's campaign, the Nebraska Bill and Douglas debates furnished subjects for lively discussions." Thus on September 15, '58, the question for debate was "Resolved that the signs of the times indicate the dissolution of the union"; and on October 16, '58 "that, judging from the political course of the two men, S. A. Douglas is more worthy of a seat in the United States Senate than Hon. Abe Lincoln. After a somewhat lengthy debate, although no one in the society seemed willing to assist on the negative and several spoke on the affirmative, the question was decided by President Lord in the affirmative." November 16, 1859 the question was "Resolved that the Harper's Ferry crisis is calculated to create a separation between north and south."

These burning questions created a lively interest. Thus on December 12, 1860, the society met at the usual hour, 2 P. M. and opened the debate. At three o'clock they were still debating; at four the same condition prevailed; at five the orators were still busy, supper time came and the end was not yet. Finally at half-past seven, after five and one-half hours of debate, the society adjourned. Still this state of affairs did not always prevail. Occasionally we read some such statement as "The discussion was a rather cool affair seeming to lack the interest which should attend our deliberations upon and discussion of important questions," "No irregular debate owing to non-inclination

thereto in the minds of members," or "No criticism by the censor, that worthy functionary having visited the land of Nod," or again, "By the time the first affirmative had finished barely a quorum was left."

The minutes contain many passages that strike the reader as quite humorous. In recording the minutes of March 12, 1858 the Secretary remarks, "President pro tem Lord, being censor ex-officio, made a few criticisms touching verbs of irregular individuality and pronouns of ambiguous extraction—verum, opinor," and the scribe's next attempt is also headed in Latin, "Pauca explananda sunt. On account of a series of religious meetings at the village church the regular meetings of the Hinman Literary Society have been discontinued, namely on the 19th, and 26th of March, and the 2d of April, 1858." One of the secretaries for '59 wrote beneath his first minute, J. W. H——, R. S. for the first time in his life may it be his last. J. W. H." Here is a sample of another effort: "Resolved that the *fudle* system was *benifical*."

Up to '59 no lady had entered the sacred precincts of Hinman, but on May 11 of this year "Mr. ——— then made a motion that the young ladies of the place be privileged to attend the exercises of our society, which was carried."

Then came the opening of the Civil War and the condi-

prevailing spirit: "Resolved that the President of the United States should proclaim the slaves of the rebels free men," "That the signs of the times indicate the downfall of the United States," "That a separation of this union is better for this country than union."

But Hinmanites not only debated, they also fought. On April 15, 1861 we read, "Mr. Butterfield was elected sergeant-at-arms in place of Gray, gone to the wars"; and on May 4, 1864, "Roll was called but few members responded owing to the war fever which was raging at its perfection." At the first meeting of the following school year M. A. Pingree writes, "Time glides away and leaves its mark on all earthly things. Sixty-three names are on our muster roll, young as is this society, but of these a large proportion have passed out into active life and three have been taken from our company by death—E. A. Lyford, H. O. Clark, and our beloved teacher Captain Linn.—They all fell nobly fighting for their country and we their comrades will remain and drill till our last orders come." At the following meeting "Our efficient president opened the meeting by a short but eloquent address to the members present, reminding them of the short time that would elapse before the rest of our band (those who have escaped from the hands of the destroyer) would re-unite with us." Eight days afterwards "The president alluded to the death of yet another of our society—Edgar E. Wead of Peoria."

Of the seven Northwestern heroes who died an honorable death in the service of the union, six were members

of Hinman: Captain A. C. Linn, died at Columbus, Kentucky;* Sergeant E. A. Lyford, killed at Stone River, Tennessee; Lieutenant H. G. Meacham, died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Private James Roseman, killed at Van Buren, Kansas, and Private E. E. Wead, died near Springfield, Illinois, and Captain C. H. Shepley.

Three Hinmanites reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel: H. M. Kidder, H. A. Plimpton and E. J. Sea. Two became Captains, A. C. Linn and William A. Lee. The latter was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant conduct. One served in the Confederate Army,—namely William H. H. Raleigh. He reached the rank of Major and was in nearly every fight from the first seven days at Richmond to the surrender of General Lee, and was one of 6,500 who surrendered at Appomatox.

At length the war was over. Hinman had laid a costly sacrifice upon the country's altar, and "The badge

*The tribute paid to Alphonso C. Linn is well worth repeating. "Resolved that we sympathize deeply with his friends and relatives in their great and irreparable affliction, and beg to mingle our tears with theirs. We have looked long and anxiously for his familiar ever-smiling face; we have listened for the fall of his footsteps at the hall and the sound of his well-known voice—we have looked and listened in vain. The leaves of summer have fallen from the tree, the beautiful autumn has passed and yet he comes not; and as winter is about to close we ask ourselves, 'Shall we ever see his form again?' Alas! He has passed away forever; but his memory lives, and contemplating his manly virtues we are inspired to greater diligence, remembering 'it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die.' Mourn not for him. That little mound in the grave-yard will rest all that is mortal of Alphonso C. Linn is sacred to freedom, to noble sacrifice and death, with that of unwritten thousands, and strengthen the determination that this rebellion, unparalleled atrocity must be crushed, and that the murderers of our brothers must be brought to justice."

mourning which had been so long worn by the society was on motion appropriately removed." On April 19, '65 "Mr. Frake moved that the regular order of business be suspended in respect for the President A. Lincoln who not long since passed to his eternal home." It is interesting to note in this connection that Lincoln had been an honorary member of Hinman since November 1860.

Several names familiar to the present generation appear about this time: R. Baird, R. D. Sheppard and others. The first recorded speech of Professor Baird is described as "good and eloquent."

When the by-law "to open the society with religious exercises was adopted without opposition," R. D. Sheppard was chosen as the first chaplain. For a long time he filled the position of recording secretary. His minutes are written in an entertaining style and we read with regret his note appended to his last attempt: "Finis of R. D's. scriptorial career." He writes: "The newly elected secretary being tardy Mr. Nebeker retained the quill until his arrival—an excusable delinquency because caused by long-winded professors." Again, "We heard a sound that resembled the deep mutterings of distant thunder. We listened and then came peal on peal, with modulations of monotones. The sound came from a southeasterly direction and we have since learned that the Adelphic Literary hold regular meetings in that quarter on Wednesday afternoons and right here we would respectfully suggest that the missionary society be petitioned to send an elocutionary missionary

among them so that our ears be no longer greeted with such discordant notes or shocked by such attempt at oratory." His minutes of November 29, 1865 are interesting: "Question, Resolved that justice and humanity demand that Jefferson Davis should be executed if convicted of crimes charged against him. Negative won regular debate. The irregular debate was won by the negative, a fact that upon its face would seem to betoken sympathy and sorrow for the man whom one of the gentlemen characterized as a fit companion for devils damned. In whose opinion we of the scriptorial department heartily concur."

Up to this time the societies Hinman and Adelphic had met on Wednesday afternoon at two, afterwards at three o'clock. Now a change was desired, permission for which must be obtained from the faculty, which permission "contained restrictions very unpalatable"; "The change of the sessions of the literary societies to Friday will be subject to the following regulations:—1. The regular meetings of the societies shall not be open to the public; but there may be special public meetings held at such times during the year as shall be appointed with the approval of the Faculty. 2. The regular meetings shall close at 9 1-2 P. M.

3. Each society shall appoint some member whose duty it shall be at the hour of adjournment to see that the lights are carefully extinguished and that the fire is left in a condition safe against accident. 4. The President of each society shall be personally responsible to the Faculty for the faithful observance of the regulations by the society.

Evanston, February 12, 1866. (signed) D. Bonbright, Secretary of Faculty." A committee was appointed to procure lights—a chandelier if one could be procured for ten dollars—and thereafter Hinman met on Friday evening.

On September 3, 1869, the society met in Professor Wheeler's room preparatory to moving into their new hall, for furnishing which a committee had raised \$340. Not satisfied with this, the society appointed J. H. Raymond a committee "to wait on the executive committee of N. W. U. to have our hall fitted up in *style*." On October 22 the society was still without a proper home and "met in Professor Wheeler's room on account of the cold and having no stove in our hall." \$118 additional was now raised among the members of the society and on November 5, 1869, Hinman Hall* was formally dedicated, "a program being first rendered at 7.30 in the University chapel at which among other numbers "R. Baird '69" delivered a speech and J. H. Raymond an oration. At 9.30 dedicatory exercises were conducted in the Hall by the chaplain T. S. Berry. At this time Professor A. W. Patten was associated with Hinman.

In May 1871 the first lady member appears,—Miss G. M. Blake. In the records no mention is made of the admission of other lady members,† but on February 23, 1872,

*The southeast room on the fourth floor of University Hall.

The Tripod of Oct. 21, '72, has the following note: "Both our literary societies are receiving large additions from the lady students."



ROGERS LITERARY SOCIETY, 1897



HINMAN HALL.



we find three ladies on the program,—Misses Kellogg, Warner and Graves—the latter being one of the debaters for the evening and quite naturally on the winning side. At the same meeting “The resolution to amend the by-laws so as to exempt ladies from paying initiation fee was carried with the amendment that it apply only to this term.” With the advent of the ladies came additional luxuries; music was added to the order of exercises and a three-dollar per capita tax was levied to procure an Estey organ. In April, 1873 a committee “was instructed to confer with Miss Willard to ask for relaxation of rules of the Ladies College to accommodate ladies of Hinman society which does not adjourn until after sleeping hours of said institution of learning.” Still there seemed to be some doubt in the minds of the gentlemen members of Hinman as to the advisability of having ladies in the society and soon after they discuss: “Should ladies be admitted to our Literary societies?” Nearly all the members participated in the debate. This discussion created quite a stir and had as a result the following resolutions:

“Whereas; There have been circulated certain false reports concerning the action of our society in the discussion of a question respecting the practicability of having literary societies composed of ladies and gentlemen, and

Whereas: Said reports have by their exaggerations had a tendency to establish in the minds of some of our lady members that said discussion was contrived expressly to

now extend as it has always extended, a hear the ladies of the University; that they have discussion or vote or in any other manner des any other impression.

Resolved, that the secretary be instructed copy of these resolutions to our lady member quest that they be present at the society at its at which time their withdrawal from the s granted if they desire it after understanding of the society as declared by these resolutions

The faculty now took a hand and requ society exclude lady visitors. This request in the following manner:—

“To the President of Northwestern Universi

Sir—We, the members of Hinman society sion assembled express it as our candid conv with much regret, that we cannot accede to the faculty whereby we are compelled to cl against lady visitors.” Eventually Hinman a society for men only.

Through the '70's and '80's Hinman liv had in the past. It kent up its membershin

paper, and generally exerted itself to the real benefit of its members. Some questions for debate recur with noticeable frequency: the political situation in Utah, the place of science in the college curriculum, the right of students to vote in the college town. The society distinguished itself for the elasticity of its constitution that was always in process of amendment, for its interest in discussing questions of national taxation, but its imperviousness to the laments of the business manager of the *Tripod* and its calm indifference to the demands of its own treasurer.

November 22, 1878, it was voted to investigate the treasurer with regard to the receipt of a bill for the organ swell. He was ordered to take the stand for cross-questioning but declined the inquisition. A jury of three was impaneled that fined him a half bushel of peanuts, whereupon the society amerced the jury and the attorneys in a half bushel of apples for the next meeting. The same peanut penalty was inflicted at a meeting January 30, 1880.

Perhaps as lively a meeting as has been held in the last twenty-five years was that of April 28, 1882. A very spirited debate occurred on England's treatment of Ireland. The regular discussion was finished. Plummer opened the irregular debate, exceeded his time, but the society was so moved by his eloquence that it tendered him the rest of the time (30 minutes!) which he straightway declined to accept. Fullerton and Merrick followed. But "Plummer's heart was so full that he came out with a second speech." Things waxed warmer and warmer. The time

of the irregular debate was several times extended. Merrick came to the support of the Irish. Plummer was about to lift his voice the third time when he was interrupted by points of order, an appeal taken from the chair, etc. On motion he was again permitted to speak and carried his auditors to a triumphant decision.

In 1883 I. R. Hitt, Jr., began his career in Hinman. His first chairmanship was that of the committee to fix the bulletin board; his first bill—one for seventy cents. One of his impromptu subjects is recorded: "Where was Moses when the light went out."

Professor John Scott was elected a member in 1888. Among other things we read of him. "Reading—J. A. Scott (Scott did not appear and, having no substitute, was fined 25 cents)" and "Scott fined 10 cents for disorder."

In the '90's interest in the society languished for a time, but with the revival of Adelphic and the rise of Rogers (both in '97) Hinman has returned to its earlier vigor.

In 1894 Mr. E. L. Shuman presented to the society the picture of Ex-President Hinman which now hangs on the walls of Lunt Library. In the following year Hinman in some way lost possession of its Hall and thereafter met in Room 7. In 1898 prayer which had formed a part of every exercise since 1865 was abandoned and thereafter the organization was purely a debating society.

Hinman has every reason to be proud of its record: It is the oldest society at Northwestern; it is the only organization whose existence has been uninterrupted; with but few

exceptions it has been the victor on the platform; its alumni have gone out into the world, have reached positions of great responsibility and have attributed no small share of their success to the training afforded by Hinman Literary Society.

CHAPTER II
DELPHIC LITERARY SC
CLIFTON DeBeVOISE R

ADELPHIC Literary Society seems to have had her prehistoric age, for though little more than forty years have elapsed since her inception, yet the society has the peculiar distinction of having antedated reliable history. In her earliest record she is a well-organized society, and that is in 1860 when the trustees accepted the invitation from Adelphic society to take seats on the platform during the lecture of Dr. Beecher. For want of more exact knowledge, therefore, let 1860 stand as Adelphic's birth year.

By way of apology something might be said of the sources from which was drawn the rather attenuated thread of fact that runs through this article. In the first place, most of the society records are missing. Of the old Adelphic—for, as the reader will later see, there have been two Adelphics, only one secretary's book, for the period 1877 to 1885, has survived. With her records lost and her old members scattered or dead, Adelphic would have small chance to live in history were it not for the help rendered by the trustees' records, the recent Alumni Record, and especially the college papers. Only in the early years did Adelphic achieve mention in the trustees' records, this being in the form of demands that the society pay promptly its bills for light, heat and rental of hall. The Alumni Record, edited by Professor Atwell, has been of especial value in tracing the later careers of early Adelphians. The publication of the college paper, from the first issue of the

Tripod in 1871, was carried on by the literary societies, and the space allotted to their affairs is accordingly large. Later the societies lost control of the periodical, and also ceased to hold so prominent a place in the eye of the student body.

The history of Adelpic Literary Society may be divided roughly into five periods, which correspond to the rise and fall of the society fortunes and, in a general way correspond to periods in the life of the University.

The first period is the first fifteen years of the society's history. These are great years of college prominence for Adelpic. We read of her joint meetings with Hinman, of her annual exercises, of her public entertainments, of her men prominent in college contests, and of joint meetings of the societies of Chicago and Northwestern Universities. In 1869 the new University Hall was completed, and there on October 15 Adelpic dedicated her new hall. In 1872 women were welcomed to membership in the society and remained until they were excluded by action of the faculty in the fall of 1874. Miss Sarah Rebecca Rolands, now Mrs. John A. Childs of Evanston, who was the first woman graduate of the college was a member of Adelpic during this "co-ed" period. Though their members were few, yet the women formed a very helpful element, and their presence tended to raise the standard of excellence in the society's work.

The first period of 1860-75 may be characterized as a time when Northwestern was peculiarly a small college,

and in the circumscribed student life of that time the societies held a relatively large place not only in a literary, but also in a social way. They lent their auspices to many activities with which they would not now think of being connected. They hired public entertainers, thus instituting what later developed into the Student Lecture Course. As the few fraternities then established had no chapter houses, and could not exercise the social power that they later acquired, the literary societies were naturally the social centre. Consequently we hear of a joint meeting being turned into a dance much to the horror of the staid editor of the college *Tripod*. The programme was the usual one of orations, essays, declamations, and debate, and the interest in the work was very great, nearly every student who was in town on Friday night being a member of one of the societies.

Of the men of this period who have since gained more or less prominence in the world the following may be mentioned: the Rev. William C. Knapp, and Judge Edmund W. Burke, two of the three graduates of the class of 1868; Dr. M. C. Bragdon; Thomas Craven, missionary and author; Charles W. Pearson, author and scholar; Lorin C. Collins, Chicago attorney and judge; Edward L. Parks, educator and writer; Henry Sherman Boutell, U. S. Congressman; and Eli McClish, president of the University of the Pacific.

Dr. E. L. Parks gives a fitting encomium upon this period. He says: "As for the enjoyment which it gave at

the time, or the pleasure which it still gives in memory, or the preparation for life work, if I had to subtract one by one the lines of work, from the four most delightful and profitable years in my Alma Mater, the last to be omitted would be the work in the Adelpic Literary Society."

After such a glimpse of the rare old times, it is sad to learn that they were not to last. The five years from 1875-80 mark in general a period of decline, the cause of which it is not difficult to find; it is the fraternity. As these organizations increased in strength, they slowly won social leadership, and the records seem to hint that the societies were too often drawn into Greek politics. Now and then a word is dropped that the programmes are deteriorating and interest is waning. It was during this period that two "athletes" with a large crowd of hangers-on entered Adelpic Hall and for a prize of two dollars engaged in a "set-to." About this time Adelpic received a challenge from the "great and glorious Hinman." It was not a signal for Adelpic to gather her orators and debaters as of old, but was a challenge to "a rope pull on the campus of Woman's College by the light of the moon." Adjourning to that moonlight battlefield, gazed upon by the admiring co-eds, the rivals argued and rebutted each inch of the ground until Adelpic, as usual, successful, drew "glorious Hinman" over the line.

Yet, not even in this period of decline did Adelpic lack good men. Dr. W. S. Matthew, a noted pastor; F. M. Taylor, economics writer; Dr. H. B. Hemenway, physician

and writer; and William T. Hobart, missionary to China; these are men of whom Adelphic may well be proud.

And now the descending line that has been tracing Adelphic's waning fortunes, began to be deflected upward, and the five years following 1880 saw a revival of the old spirit. This may be said to have started with the establishment of a society contest, with two prizes of \$25 and \$15 offered by Mr. George Dunoon of Evanston. This was a signal for the influx of several good men into the society, and a general heightening of society interest and discipline. The society awoke to its needs; a committee was appointed to report on the decline of literary societies; each out-going president was required to read a paper on the welfare of the society. By unanimous vote, the society decided to debate no more abstract subjects, and the following resolution was adopted: "The society wants not a man's money but his presence and performance of duty. If duties cannot be attended to let him give a proper excuse beforehand or else resign. The effect of failures is demoralizing." Occasionally a gleam of humor plays upon the dry details. "Hinman Hall, September '83. Meeting at 7-30 P. M. The question for debate was 'Resolved that a square roost is better than a round one for a hen to sit on.' G. C. Mars, first on the affirmative, was giving a telling argument when some Hinmanites arrived. Adjourned en masse." A few notable men of this period should be mentioned: A. W. Greenman, South American missionary; P. H. Swift, Robert H. Pooley; and F. H. Sheets, three eminent pas-

tors; Professor J. T. Hatfield; and W. H. Crawford, president of Allegheny College.

While the period just mentioned had the spirit of the old days, it lacked their substance, and decline was inevitable. During this time two words of fatal import often occur in the minutes, the words "no quorum." Indeed, "debt and no quorum" might well be the society's motto from 1885 to 1893. A probable reason for this is to be found in the changing conditions of the time. While Northwestern was a small college, Adelphic had risen to fill a need of the primitive college life. In the narrow round of the college world the literary society was the one expression of the student body, fostering their debating and oratorical contests, as well as their social activities. It afforded a pleasant hour of recreation in which the undergraduate might "roast" the profs. and "jolly" the "Fem. Sem." on the back seat, and when he waxed athletic in "rope-pull," or "hot-hand," even here the literary society sheltered him with her approval and welcomed him back victorious.

Thirty years later every thing was changed and Northwestern was taking her place among the great universities of the land. Many students and broadening interests meant disintegration; it meant specialization in every branch of student activity. The fraternities had developed social powers. The various college publications and student dramatics gave the undergraduate a better opportunity to display his wit and humor. With the formation



ADELPHIC HALL



GUILD ROOM—LUNT LIBRARY



of clubs, such as the Coffee Club, the Science Club, the Deutsche Gesellschaft, the Cercle Français, and the History Club, the literary societies lost forever the many activities which had once been their life. In the *Northwestern* are found occasional comments which give the burden of her lament. "Societies are not in so good condition," it says, "as they were a year ago." "Contests not as good as in previous years." "Societies are losing spirit." Then a gleam of Hosea on the background of Jeremiah. "Adelphic will live; let all the knockers come and encourage by their presence." But it was not to be. Debt, in no uncertain accents, foretold the coming doom in the following notice:

Due \$7 40c
for care of Roam
Pay before the Doar Obens
Martin Johnson.

And then somewhere along the path of those busy years, years that trampled into the mire so many things that did not yield to their demands, somewhere unattended by any one brave and sympathetic enough to leave a record of her last hours, the old Adelphic of thirty years and a hundred mighty men let the gavel fall and gasped a last adjournment.

The fifth period of Adelphic history is that of the present. On October 28, 1897, Joseph Dutton 1901, with the help of Arba Martin 1900, and J. M. Seed 1902,

ship was limited to 24, and the programmes were confined to an hour in length. Thus it afforded the busy student a definite and valuable training in debating and gave him the best that could be had in that line.

In January, 1898, was organized the Inter-Society Debating League, its ultimate object being the annual selection of the Northwestern debating team for the contests of the Central Debating League. Northwestern's first contest in the latter league occurred in January, 1899, and since then Adelphi has given her share of men to Northwestern teams. Mr. Joseph Dutton was a member

were representatives in 1902, and Messrs. H. G. Smith, John Barnes, and John Massen composed the team of 1904, which won for Northwestern first place in the Central Debating League. In the spring of 1903 occurred the first Bragdon prize made possible through the generous gift of Dr. M. C. Bragdon, who gives prizes of \$20 and \$15.

At the beginning of the second semester of 1904, the faculty began to give college credit for regular work in debating. Both of these incentives, together with the possibility of representing the college in the debating league have made it possible for the society to secure strong men and at present Adelphic is in a flourishing condition.

Of the many promising men whom Adelphic has sent out in the latter period, lack of space will permit the mention of but four—Joseph Dutton, pastor; H. B. Gough, president of Hedding College; George Briggs, missionary to India, and J. M. Seed, journalist.

After a stormy voyage Adelphic has reached a port of safety. The society, with her two rivals, offers but one inducement, proficiency in debating. Short snappy sessions, thorough team work, college credit, the help of a salaried critic, the Bragdon Contest, the chance for place and prestige in the University debating team,—these are the things that have placed Adelphic in the front rank and that give promise that she will maintain her position in the future.



THE Rogers Literary Society began its career in February, 1897. At this time there was only one literary society in the College of Liberal Arts, and owing to its limited membership, not many men enjoyed the benefits of such a drill in forensics as it afforded. Consequently this phase of student life was little emphasized. There seemed to be an urgent demand for a society with short, busy sessions, devoted entirely to debating and oratory. Finally it occurred to two men, a senior and a sophomore, that another society ought to be organized. After talking the matter over several times, these two, Messrs. W. E. Bennett and J. M. Springer, decided to invite a few of their friends to join them in the undertaking. Although very busy, yet at the same time, very conscious of their need of practical work in public speaking, most of the men who were invited joined.

Thus it came about that on Friday evening, February 18, 1897, seven young men met in Room 3, University Hall, Evanston, for the purpose of organizing a new society. The following students then present were the founders of the club: Messrs. W. E. Bennett, J. M. Springer, D. S. Bobb, D. D. Hoagland, R. C. Crawford, A. R. Jones and M. W. Janes.

Mr. Bennett was made temporary chairman, and on March 4, an appropriate date for such an event, became the first president of the club. All of these men held important offices from time to time, and two of them,

Messrs. Bobb and Janes, became presidents. A committee consisting of Messrs. Springer, Bobb and Janes, was appointed to draw up a constitution, which was adopted at the next meeting, on February 25. The first three articles of the constitution then adopted, are as follows:

ARTICLE I. NAME.

The name of this organization shall be the Rogers Debating Club, in honor of our beloved President Henry Wade Rogers.

ARTICLE II. MOTTO.

The motto shall be Fare, Fac.

ARTICLE III. OBJECT.

The object of this club shall be: first, to develop in its own members the power of oratory and debate; second, to promote the same activity in the other students of the University; third, to encourage participation in the preliminary contests that are held for the purpose of selecting representatives for the inter-collegiate contests.

Therefore it can easily be seen that the club started in a simple business-like manner, with an object so worthy that it received the hearty support of the best men of every class in the University. More than one hundred men have been benefited by its privileges. In these men Rogers has had worthy representation in all the activities of college life.

President Rogers, in order to show his appreciation of the honor which had been bestowed upon him in the choice of his name, royally entertained the club at a dinner on the evening following the close of its first year's work.

By every worthy means, it has been Rogers' aim to build up the society and to carry out the original desire of strengthening the debating interests of the University. As a young society she cannot boast of many prominent alumni, but she has the honor of having given Northwestern the present order of procedure in her debating societies, an order which has done much towards gaining for our beloved institution the inter-collegiate championship for the two years 1902-04. Not long afterwards the Hinman Society changed the order of its meeting to that form which Rogers had adopted. Later, Adelphic instituted the same procedure. By this system the hour is devoted exclusively to the debate, thus giving the members thorough training in forensics.

Owing to the peculiar circumstances under which the debating men of Northwestern labor, it became necessary to hold a short session, and to arrange the program so that men might attend without too much expenditure of time. Therefore the time for the meeting has been set for 7 P. M.; the business session is limited to the first fifteen minutes. This arrangement enables any, who may be detained at the evening meal, to reach the meeting in time for the debate.

The first constitution limited the membership to sixteen

students of the College of Liberal Arts, not including Freshmen. However at the last meeting of the club in its first year, this restriction was removed, and has not been enforced since. From year to year numerous alterations have been made in the constitution, and many by-laws have been added to meet the changing conditions. Owing to this intricate mass of legislation, it became necessary to recast the whole constitution. Therefore in the fall of 1904 this task was accomplished, thus giving to the society the best of the old in a concrete form ready for immediate use. In this new draft the membership is limited to twenty, and the name of the organization is changed to Rogers Literary Society. The regular meetings are held every Thursday evening at the usual hour in Room 10, University Hall, Evanston. The regular election of officers occurs at the second meeting in each semester. It is always considered an honor to the society to receive visits from former members. Fifteen presidents have been elected, one serving a second term.

The year 1903, began a new epoch in the history of the club. During that year, being pleased with the work of the societies, the faculty honored a joint petition from the various debating organizations, giving credit for faithful work in forensics. Nearly all of the men took advantage of this, and the society has profited by an increase of interest. In this instance also Rogers took the initiative, and thus helped to bring about a general activity in all the societies.

During the year 1904, through the efforts of Ex-President Rogers and members of the faculty, a prize of thirty-five dollars was secured by the society from Mr. Deering for a society contest in debating. This first contest, open only to new members, was a marked success, while the contest for the year 1905 is well under way, and promises to equal or surpass the other. It is the purpose of the society to make this contest an annual feature of its work.

The subject-matter worked by Rogers has been similar to that of the other societies. Questions of political and social interest, and, in fact, any question whatever that has offered the possibility of worthy discussion has been debated. The Society has not hesitated to settle the most abstruse and perplexing questions of public policy. Single Tax, Reduction of the College Course to three years, Annexation of Hawaii, Direct Election of the Senate—have all been determined by Rogers in advance of Congressional or other action. In the early days of the Society effort was made to secure for every debate a judge who was not a member of the society, but either the burden was too great, or the supply of the judicial mind was inadequate. As early as December, 1897, Mr. Pearl M. Pearson of the School of Oratory was invited to serve as critic for the rest of the semester. The society later resolved that all who were not on the debate should be constituted judges. In its infancy Rogers boldly entered the arena of inter-society debate. April 15, 1897 she challenged Hinman to a con-

One of the most remarkable meetings of the Society was held May 12, 1904. The language of the Secretary adequately portrays the moving character of the meeting:

"Instead of the regular debate, each man as he took the floor was given a subject by the critic, upon which he was to make a five-minute oration. This was to decide the question, "Resolved that impromptu oratory is a possibility."

"Mr. C. Inthout for the affirmative spoke touchingly of Martin Luther at the Diet of Worms. Mr. Surprise, for the negative, gave a thrilling oration on "The New Chicago." Mr. Schreiber of the affirmative then spoke in glowing terms of "Moody, the Evangelist." Mr. Nagley, for the negative, held the audience spell-bound for five minutes on the topic, "The College Man in Politics." Mr. Asthalter, for the negative learnedly discussed "The Influence of New England." Mr. Gray, for the affirmative, closed the program by exposing some startling facts concerning "Abe Lincoln."

"Mr. Russell, the critic, called the orators' attention to a few possible chances for improvement, and rendered his decision in favor of the affirmative."

Rogers has adopted an excellent method for preserving and extending its influence. Beside the active men of the Society an honorary membership has been established of those who were once active members, are now interested in the Society, and are honored by it with election to this distinction. Rogers is well equipped for good work; its spirit is earnest; its outlook is full of promise.

CHAPTER IV
OSSOLI LITERARY SOCIETY
CLARA GRANT

OSSOLI was born of a storm, a fierce storm of contention. It was in the fall of 1874. More than three years previous to this the Hinman Literary Society had opened its doors to the young women of the University. Adelphic soon did the same. From the year 1871 through the college year of 1873-4 this plan of union worked happily, at least for those most concerned. From time to time exception to the plan was taken; once, indeed, the faculty requested Hinman to change, but the request was not happily received. Then, after the opening of the college in the Fall of 1874, the storm rose. With the coming of the new Dean of women, Miss Ellen Soulé (later Mrs. H. S. Carhart), it was decreed that the young women should no longer belong to the same societies with the young men.* This gave rise to serious displeasure. In the college paper, *The Tripod*, appeared crisp and vigorous articles in criticism of this action. Why such a "backward movement in the policy of our institution?" Grave fears were expressed lest "the cause of coeducation had already proved a failure at Northwestern." Why the "exclusion" when it was admitted that "the conduct of the young women had been above reproach," and when it was stated that never before had the life of the two societies

*In a letter to the Editor, January 16, 1905, Mrs. Carhart writes: "One of the conditions of my accepting the position of Dean of Women there (at Northwestern) was that the young women should have literary societies of their own, meeting in their own building. Naturally there was much dissension from my views, which were the product of such experiences as I had had in eastern schools."

"been so prosperous as during this period?" Other articles in *The Tripod* vigorously upheld the position of the faculty. Excitement prevailed everywhere; controversy waxed fierce. But the decree held. And so the Ossoli Literary Society came into being. In one and the same issue of *The Tripod* appeared communications in stout opposition to the new plan, and the announcement that two literary societies for young women had been formed* and that "pleasant and spacious rooms were being provided" for them at Woman's College (now known as Willard Hall). Segregation had won the day!

By January of that year, 1875, the new society seems to have begun its active life. Its "local habitation" was the small room to the right of the chapel in Willard Hall, certainly not "spacious" but affording a pleasant home for beginners. The name of the Society is said to have been suggested by Miss Willard, who doubtless felt an admiration for Margaret Fuller Ossoli, one of the first American women of scholarly attainments. From among the charter members the following were chosen as officers:

President, Mary Pattison; Vice President, Emma E. Parks; Secretary, Marion Pomeroy; Treasurer, Lizzie Hunt; Critic, Jennie Pattison; Marshall, Nellie Stout.

Ossoli seems to have known little or nothing of infancy but rather to have sprung at once, Minerva-like, into mature and vigorous existence. Excellent programs were pre-

*One for the young women in the Preparatory School.

sented that first winter, from week to week. The young women, with keen enthusiasm and true feminine instinct, undertook the task of furnishing their new home. *The Tripod*, in its issue of April 24, 1875, says: "We learn with pleasure that the members of Ossoli have nearly furnished their new room to completion." Their real triumph in this experience came the following month. May fourth, Professor Cumnock gave a public reading for their benefit, presenting a new and attractive program. The proverbial "large and enthusiastic audience" truly was present at this entertainment. When the sum stipulated for his services was taken to Professor Cumnock, he graciously presented it to Ossoli. Little wonder that *The Tripod* remarked, "For a happy society inquire of Ossoli." The net proceeds were over one hundred and sixty dollars. The formal opening of the new "hall" was held on or near the birthday of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, May the twenty-third.

Those first years were characterized by strong, helpful work. In the joint sessions with Hinman and Adelphic (for such sessions were allowed and encouraged), held in the chapel of Willard Hall, the work presented by the young women was in every sense highly creditable. In reference to these occasions, Mrs. Carhart writes: "Miss Lizzie Hunt gave a wonderfully bright and witty essay on 'Ice' at one of these, and Miss Emily Wheeler showed the same literary taste and ability that have characterized her later work." In the social life also, Ossoli played no small part in its early years, especially as there were no

with literary ambitions. In April, 1879, there appeared in *The Vidette* (one of the two college papers) the following item: "Some of the ladies think that Ossoli ought to have its public contest after the fashion of the Hinman essay and the Adelphic oratorical display." At that time in its history, to wish for seemed to mean to have, and in February of the following year the prize was announced. It was to be awarded to that member of Ossoli who should write and read the best English essay. The first contest was held April 23, 1880. The following extract is from the account in *The Vidette*: "All the surroundings and appointments indicated the reality of a 'woman's kingdom.' Miss Bancroft, Dean of the Woman's College, presided, young lady members of the society acted as ushers, five of our most prominent town's ladies were the judges, a woman was the donor of the prize, and with one exception the music of the evening was from a feminine source." The person chosen to offer prayer was a man, who however, failed to appear, and *The Vidette* remarks: "At the next Ossoli contest a lady will pray so that there will be no failure."

Along with this indication of Ossoli's growth came another experience to mark her progress. The small room to the right of the chapel was abandoned and more desir-

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room to the left of the chapel,—later made into two rooms. This change gave sufficient cause for rejoicing and for a sense of pride. Many a scene of mild triumph—occasionally one of disappointment or humiliation—was witnessed by that little rostrum across the south end of Ossoli Hall; and many a momentous question was seemingly settled there.

In the early '80's, came another glad day. Ossoli had worked for a piano and now had accomplished her desire. The occasion of its "dedication" was a joyous one, and "everybody came." After being thus well established Ossoli seems to have lived on in a somewhat less eventful way, doing, however, the regular work of a literary society. One more change was made in the place of meeting: the room on the first floor was exchanged for one on the fourth, where were located also the rooms of the various young women's fraternities. Toward the last of the '80's some change was also made in regard to the essay prize and in the awards this was divided into two prizes. In those years the strength of the society began to wane. As the records of Ossoli cannot be found, the exact situation in these years seems difficult of determination. But after fifteen years of life and service the end was then drawing near. As late as January 1890, mention is made in *The Northwestern* to the effect that Ossoli had appointed two associate editors for that periodical. But in the *College Syllabus*, that appeared later in that same year, Ossoli has no place among the student organizations; but

sented a cemetery, and there, among other monuments, is reared one to Ossoli. It is of interest to note that Adelphic is also laid to rest, and one spot is marked, "Reserved for Hinman." It would seem that literary societies were not then flourishing well. One zealous *member of Ossoli in the earlier days writes in strong praise of the beneficial character of the work done then, and enthusiastically exclaims, "Hurrah for the good old times of Ossoli! I love to think of them and often wonder if we ought not to have a renewal of the old-fashioned literary society." In the three excellent societies that exist today at Northwestern such a renewal may be found, though the character of these presents some variation, some advance, such as would naturally result from the marked difference that now prevails in both standards and methods in the present teaching of English.

THE WOMAN'S DEBATING CLUB

The Woman's Debating Club had but a brief existence. It was organized in the Spring of 1901 with about twenty members and held meetings till the Fall of 1902, when the Club disbanded. It was found by experience that the organization adopted was not best suited to the work contemplated. After the dissolution of the society, those

work appropriate to literary societies applied themselves to the institution of another society that would have the elements of permanence. Eulexia and Alethenai are the result.

HISTORY OF THE EULEXIA LITERARY SOCIETY.

OLIVE RUTH SIBERTS

After the dissolution of the Woman's Debating Club Miss Ullrick, one of its members, used her efforts in forming a new society. During the Fall of 1903 she endeavored to interest the college girls in such an organization, and the results have been that there are now among Northwestern University women three well organized literary societies.

In December, 1903, about twenty girls met to discuss ways and means. Plans were laid, and a constitution was near completion, when, at the last meeting before the Christmas holidays, it became evident that some of the girls wished the society to affiliate with the woman's literary society of the University of Illinois, called Alethenai. There was a difference of opinion on this subject, and so there were organized the two literary societies, Alethenai and Eulexia, the former in favor of affiliation, the latter in opposition to it.

The first regular meeting of Eulexia was held January 7, 1904. A constitution was adopted and officers elected. Myrtle Johnston was the first president, Laura Ullrick,

vice president, Alice Montgomery, secretary, Elsie Baker, treasurer, Blanche Grigson, sargeant-at-arms. The charter members are the following: Myrtle L. Johnston, Laura F. Ullrick, Alice M. Montgomery, Blanche S. Grigson, Elsie M. Baker, Edith L. Long, Frances D. Hulbert, Dora E. Jones, Florence J. Woodworth, Mildred G. Auten, Olive R. Siberts, Nelle I. Johns, Sidney Hall, Lela D. Tullis, Maude M. Martin, Jenny B. White, Lily M. Young, Ruth E. Drew, Daisy M. Girton, Edna L. Bovard, Litta Mac Haise, Edith Dennett, Ida H. King and Kathleen M. Moore.

As organized, the objects of the society were to be training in parliamentary tactics, and discipline in discussing literary subjects and current topics. Its membership, at first limited to thirty members, was subsequently raised to thirty-five. Shortly after the society was fully organized Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, Dean of Women, and other faculty ladies were elected to honorary membership.

The society endeavors also to bring its members together in a social way, for the promotion of a better acquaintance. Eulexia intends to avail herself of favorable opportunities for hearing men and women who are accomplishing things today. This year Miss Masaryk, a graduate of Prague University, who is studying social conditions in the United States, and gathering material for a history of the Bohemians in America, addressed the society on the situation in her native country.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Crow, Dean of Women, the

society has begun a collection of autographs of eminent people. The collection promises soon to be a valuable one. The flower adopted by the society is the red carnation, the design of the pin is a Grecian lamb, and the motto chosen is: "To walk staunchly by the best light that you have."

HISTORY OF THE ALETHENAI LITERARY SOCIETY

BESSIE GERTRUDE PEARCE

The evident success of the men's literary societies inspired some of the most energetic young women of the College with a desire for similar opportunities. They met in December, 1903 for the purpose of forming an organization whose object was the improvement of its members in composition, elocution and debate.

Many helpful suggestions were received from Alethenai, a strong literary society at the University of Illinois. This society highly approved of the step taken, and advised affiliation with them, feeling that the inter-relationship between the two universities and the exchange of ideas along literary lines would be of mutual benefit and interest.

The subject of affiliation caused disagreement, however, and finally resulted in the organizing of two societies. The fourteen girls who favored affiliation became the nucleus of the Agora society. The membership was as follows: Lillie Walters, Orpha Smith, Isabel Warrington, Louise Norton, Elvira Slack, Ethlyn Partridge, Amy Olgen, Edith Shedd, Fannie Campbell, Daisy Pearce, Jessie Gates, Grace Mercer, Mabel Thompson and Florence Butz.

The first business meeting was held January 7, 1904, at which time the following officers were elected: President, Grace Mercer; Vice President, Fannie Campbell; Secretary, Jessie Gates; Treasurer, Orpha Smith; Critic, Amy Olgen.

The formal step of affiliation, however, was not taken until the consent of the Faculty had been granted, and all possible benefits of and objections to affiliation had been carefully considered. Affiliation was completed with Aleth-enai of Illinois, April 8, 1904. At the time of affiliation besides the founders of Agora, the following names were on the roll: Emily Greenman, Nellie Rogers, Bessie Pearce, Elizabeth Bronson, Alice Shurtleff, Ina Buswell, Stella Chappell, Reba Hurn, Edith Northrup, Anne Walter, Catherine Prindle, Sallie Fisher, Daisy Mathis, Ellen Barrows and Flora Hyde.

Membership is limited to thirty-five. The requirements for admission are attendance in the University proper for one semester, or its equivalent, and recommendations as to ability and willingness to work from three professors under whom the candidate has studied. There is also an honorary list composed of literary women interested in the advancement of the society.

Regular meetings are held every Tuesday, at five o'clock, in the Y. W. C. A. room Fisk Hall. Business meetings are held every second Wednesday. Officers are elected semi-annually. On the occasion of the election the society gives a banquet, or holds an open meeting at which an impressive

installation ceremony takes place. Little time is given to social functions.

The work of the society has been varied, interesting and profitable. Programs have included discussions of the policies and careers of statesmen, the lives of authors and their works, current events, debates, and original work, —consisting of poems, essays and short stories. Special attention has been given to the latter. In order that the best results may be secured, a prize has been offered for the best original short story presented to the *Northwestern Magazine*. Alethenai has had the honor of the first prize offered for the best verse production presented for the *Magazine*, and also the honor of winning the first inter-society debate with Eulexia. The last event occurred April 10, 1905, when Ethlyn Partridge, Christine McGaffey and Flora Hyde represented Alethenai in competition with Alice Montgomery, Sarah Yount and Eleanor Falley of Eulexia.

Alethenai has opened to its members a field of broader knowledge and of practical usefulness and is ambitious to ever be an honor to Alma Mater.

THE ANONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY

SARA JULIET BROWN

Another literary society for young women was organized February 27, 1905, with the following as charter members: Margaret V. Wax, Louise H. Cater, Harriet E. Smith, Mabel A. Kimber, Abbie G. Reithard, Jessie U.

Cox, Sara J. Brown, Lila H. Snell, Cornelia L. Haus
Grace Burnett, Nellie Lauderbaugh, Martha E. Brod
Frances Graves, Carolyn E. Piper, Edith L. Fon
Frances Alys Hall, Emma Peters, Sadie E. Doht, Allie
Laird, Sara R. Parks, Margaret Stoutemyer, Verna Isa
son, Georgie Sterling, Eunice Cowles, Evelyn Jones, L
ther L. White, Lena M. Linn, Amy Burnham Onk
Emma T. Patten, Nelle Beggs, Lucile F. Cannon. The
object of the society was primarily greater power of
pression, and training in literary work. The rules gove
ing the number of members, the admission of new me
bers, and the time of meeting confirmed to those of
other two societies.

The officers elected were, President, Margaret V. Wi



JANUARY 13, 1888, the students of the German department of the college who were interested in forming a German club met at the Woman's College and perfected an organization. Professor C. H. Horswell, the leader of the movement, was elected President; A. P. Scott, Secretary; and J. P. Grier, Treasurer. The general plan of the work for the term was conversation under the leadership of Professor Seligmann, the reading of easy dialogue, and the study of early German literature. The size of the organization made it necessary, very soon, to divide it into two sections for more effective work. Each club had an active membership of thirty, and held weekly meetings.

In 1891, Der Deutsche Literatur Verein again held meetings about every two weeks at the homes of students in town. It held social meetings, gave lectures and little plays, and was the only German club in existence, until in November, 1893, Professor Cohn who had recently come to the University, called together all German students, for the purpose of forming a society to acquire a conversational knowledge of German. Der Deutsche Verein was practically absorbed by this new German club. Weekly meetings were held in the college chapel.

The death of Professor Cohn occurred March 21, 1900, and the meetings were discontinued for that year. His death was felt as a personal loss by every member of the society. He had aimed, ever since he had first been connected with the University, and had taken up the work of

this organization, through the Deutsche Gesellschaft to make the German department a German speaking body, and to raise the study of German above the low level of a college requirement and make it an object of intelligent and enthusiastic interest.

Der Deutsche Literatur Verein was gradually merged into the Deutsche Gesellschaft. Though the original purpose of the Gesellschaft was to encourage conversation in German, yet it has of recent years been carrying out the idea of the founders of the Literatur Verein, which was to hold public meetings, at which well-known Germans of Chicago and vicinity should be present and address the students. Among those who have at various times addressed the Verein are Herr Lobach, the imperial commissioner to the World's Fair in Chicago; Professor Karl Knoretz; Mrs. Clara von Ende; Professor G. Bamberger; Mr. Heinrich Merker; Mr. Richard Michaelis, editor of the Chicago Freie Presse; Herr Otto Schroeder of the Illinois Staats Zeitung; Ludwig Vireck, of the German Parliament; Sigmund Zeisler; and Dr. Charles J. Little.

The Verein was in existence until 1900, although it did not flourish after Professor Cohn's death in 1900. An effort has been made to revive it, and it is expected that this intention will soon be executed.

An important part of the work of the Gesellschaft has been the production of dramas more or less ambitious. February, 1895, "Eigensinn" was given at Willard Hall; in May of the same year "Der Dritte." The Schiller fes-

tival in November, 1895, presented one scene from Wilhelm Tell. "Nach Vierzehn Tagen" was presented in February, 1896; the comedy "Ein Knopf" in May, 1897; "Was eine Magd beansprucht" and "Praktisches Sprachstudium" in December, 1898. At various meetings in 1901 and 1902 other plays were produced.

An interesting feature of the Gesellschaft has been the celebrations of special occasions such as the 400th anniversary of "Hans Sachs," the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, and anniversaries of Goethe, Schiller and Herder. The club has been assisted in its work by the enthusiastic and most acceptable coöperation of German officials and citizens of Chicago. Judge and Mrs. Theodore Brentano and the Germania Maennerchor deserve special mention in this connection. Indeed, one of the happiest effects of the work of the Gesellschaft has been the relations of the German department of the University to the German citizens of Chicago. A material benefit accruing from these relations has been the addition to the University Library of the important Schultze collection of books. The organization of the American Institute of Germanics, attached to the German department of our University for a brief period, has been a further proof of the cordiality existing between the University and those German citizens of Chicago who have been interested in the pursuit of the study in America of the language, institutions and history of their fatherland.

THE FRENCH CLUB

JOHN EDWARD RUSSELL

The French Club of Northwestern University was founded by the students of the French department in 1892. The object of its organization was described as "an attempt to render the students of French more familiar with the purely conversational forms of the language." The need of such an organization had long been felt. The difficulties of pronunciation were not readily overcome in the class-room, where technical and grammatical phases were emphasized. The "Cercle Francais" offering, as it did, the advantages of practice in conversation combined with opportunities for social enjoyment, became immediately popular.

Since 1892 it has come to be regarded as a permanent feature of the French department. Never large in numbers on account of provisions admitting only the more advanced students, it has rendered real and tangible service. Its work has been serious and earnest. From time to time it has procured the services of French lectures of established reputation. A number of short French comedies have been produced under its supervision. Its members, by arrangement with the National Alliance of French Clubs, have special privileges in regard to the dramatic productions given each year by the French Club of Chicago.

The society assembles twice a month throughout the college year. Its strictest rule and one which is never broken

is that no member shall use other than the French language during the evening.

The officers for the present year (1904-05) are: President, Christine Macgaffey; Secretary, John Edward Russell; Treasurer, Josephine Russell.

THE SCIENCE CLUB

CHARLES BEACH ATWELL

In October 1891, desiring to promote the advancement of science in the University, Professor Oliver Marcy called a meeting of the professors in the science departments of the College of Liberal Arts to consider the question of forming an association for the presentation and discussion of scientific subjects. As a result of this preliminary meeting, on the thirtieth of October the Science Club of Northwestern University was organized. The charter members were Professors Marcy, Kellogg, Young, Hough, Cook, Moore and Atwell, and instructors Thwing, Gordon and Benner. The scheme of the organization provided for but one officer, a Secretary-Treasurer. Each department of instruction represented in the club, under direction of its head, became a section of the club. After an experience of one and one half years under this plan, the office of president was established and Professor Marcy was elected to fill the chair, which position he held until 1897. Since that date the officers have been elected annually.

The sections of the club are nine in number, *viz*:—

turn is responsible for an evening's program. The regular meetings of the club occur on the first Friday evening of each month during the College year. All persons interested in the advancement of science are cordially welcome to attend the meetings of the club and to participate in the discussions. From the first there have been two grades of membership, active and associate. The associates of the first two or three years were advanced students in the College who were taking science courses. It is interesting to note that of the twenty-five original associates, fourteen, or more than fifty per cent., have gone into professional life; seven physicians, six teachers and one architect. Since 1894 less attention has been paid to the associate side of the club's scheme of membership.

The objects of the club are to provide a means for the promotion of scientific interests of the University and to furnish an opportunity for the discussion of papers of such scientific character as will tend to show the progress of science in the department represented. The character of the papers presented has varied greatly, from a popular summary of an interesting phase of scientific progress to the formal presentation of original investigations made by professors for graduate students. Both popular and technical papers have also been presented by invited guests. More

OF THE WORK OF THE CLASS.

Recent Theories of the Nature of Electricity, C. S. Cook.

Modern Views of Magnetism, Henry Crew.

The American Elephant, Oliver Marcy.

Some Fundamental Ideas in Geometry, T. F. Holgate.

Phenomena of Cell-division and their Relation to Heredity, E. G. Conklin.

Properties of Cubic Curves, H. S. White.

Chemistry at High Temperatures, A. V. E. Young.

On the Identity of Light and Electricity, O. H. Basquin.

The Yellowstone National Park, A. R. Crook.

History of Some Geometrical Constructions, H. G. Koppel.

The Primitive Sense Organs of Vertebrates, W. A. Locy.

Used and Shaped Stones of Aboriginal Camp-sites, W. A. Phillips.

On Propagation by Leaf-buds, C. B. Atwell.

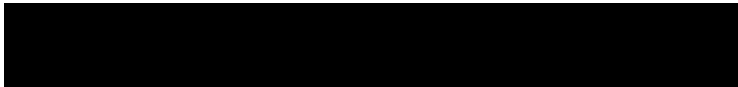
Segmentation of the Primitive Vertebrate Brain, W. A. Locy.

Recent Discoveries in Astronomy by means of Photography, G. W. Hough.

Methods of Geological Field Work, U. S. Grant.

Minerals of the Chicago Area, A. R. Crook.

The New Psychology, W. D. Scott.



THE COFFEE CLUB

J. SCOTT CLARK

The Coffee Club was organized in the winter of 1901 by the Professor of the English Language. It had very definite aims. In the first place, it sought to counteract and minimize the evil effects that inevitably result from the existence of college fraternities in any institution. In the way of clannishness and the undue development of the individual. That these fraternities are often productive of good to their members, will be admitted by all who are honestly conversant with the facts; but the neutral observer, the fraternity man, if he is frank, will admit that they have a tendency to make sharp and often cruel distinctions in the college community.

In the second place, the Coffee Club sought to be a sort of social clearing house, where students of all classes as well as their instructors, might meet informally to foster mutual acquaintance. It sought, also, to develop the most valuable asset of the modern American student, a spirit of enthusiastic loyalty to *Alma Mater*. To this end, the singing of

Another object of the Coffee Club was the encouragement of a taste for standard literature and the development, among our undergraduates, of a habit of reading such literature systematically, in place of the ephemeral popular books of the day.

Still another object was the discouragement of gossip and "small talk" and the development, in at least a slight degree, of what is sometimes called the lost art of conversation. In order to attain these various objects, the club meetings were conducted under the following rules:—

1. The Club will meet on alternate Saturday evenings, limiting its sessions strictly to the hours from 8 to 10 P. M.
2. Any undergraduate is eligible to membership who will agree to devote at least one hour per week to the reading of some work of standard English or American literature, not directly connected with any of his college work. (Standard literature was defined for the case as the works of any author of merit sufficiently recognized to secure mention of his name in a text-book on English literature.)
3. Every undergraduate who joins the Club agrees to come to its meetings prepared to talk about the book which he has been reading.
4. During the first hour of the session it is agreed that no one shall speak about the weather, his college associates, or college affairs. In other words it is agreed not to talk

each. And in order to discourage formality and promote ease, the meetings shall be held at a restaurant, where the groups may sit about small tables and may secure that aid to easy conversation which is traditionally afforded by the provision of refreshments.

6. In order to discourage clannishness, every member agrees purposely to avoid sitting next to his or her particular friends or associates. And to attain this object still further the assignment of seats will be made arbitrarily for each meeting, and will be in such rotation that, at every successive meeting a different group of undergraduates will meet each other. That is, so far as the rotation can be worked out, every member will sit, at each meeting, with a group whom he or she has not sat with before.

7. In order to carry out rules 4 and 5, a "monitor" shall be appointed for every table at every meeting, whose duty it shall be to start the conversation on permitted subjects, to "stir up the animals" so as to get others to join freely in the conversation, and to impose a fine of five cents for every violation of rule 4, said fines to be applied for the general benefit of the Club.

8. In order to bring the expenses of the Club within the means of even the poorest student, a maximum payment of ten cents each shall be expended for refreshments at any session of the Club. (The refreshments, which were uni-

was sometimes varied by the provision of fruit, popcorn, &c. It was found that even so slight and inexpensive refreshments as these secured the object of putting at ease the little group that surrounded every table).

9. During the second hour of every session—from 9 till 10 P. M.—all restrictions as to the theme of conversation are removed, and the members are urged to sing college songs and to “make a joyful noise” in honor of *Alma Mater* in any way that is consistent with decency. (The result of the provision in this rule was the composition of several distinctively Northwestern songs, which afterward found their way into our University Song Book. Although these songs contain no reference to the Coffee Club, they were written primarily for the use of that club.)

At first the meetings of the Coffee Club were held at a public restaurant, and the ten cent fee exactly covered the cost of the refreshments there provided. But this was found to be too public, and there were other objections to the plan. When, therefore, the building now known as Old College was removed to its present situation and remodelled, permission was obtained to use for the sessions of the Coffee Club the room once used as the Academy chapel and now known as number 18. The founder of the Club then procured dishes, tables cooking utensils &c. sufficient to accommodate one hundred and twenty persons, sitting eight at a table, gas-heater was installed on the stage behind the curtains, the cover was improvised to be used as

years the Club sessions were held here, with much success. The number in attendance was never less than thirty students, and sometimes reached one hundred. The average attendance during the entire life of the club was about fifty.

The cost of the outfit of tables, dishes, &c. was about one hundred dollars, and was assumed by the founder of the Club. The original fee of ten cents was paid at every session by every one in attendance, and it was found possible, by care in buying supplies at wholesale prices, to supply refreshments of the same quantity and quality as at the restaurant, to pay the waiters, and to lay aside, at the close of every session, a small amount toward the cost of the outfit. Had the Club been continued two years longer, it or the University for it, would have owned, free of lien, the complete outfit. But, at the opening of college in September, 1901, the increase in the number of our students and a general redistribution of class-rooms made it apparently necessary to use room 18 for classes. At first, an effort was made to use moveable seats, but this was very unsatisfactory, and soon permanent seats were fixed in the room, making it impossible to use it longer for Club purposes. Meantime the sessions of the Club had been temporarily abandoned for several other reasons. An increased amount of work in his own department made it increasingly difficult for the founder to devote to its management the time necessary to insure its success. Moreover, with the growth

began to increase rapidly in number, and, by a peculiar fatality, were appointed for the same evenings assigned for the Coffee Club meetings. It was therefore with a feeling of relief, combined with no little regret, that it was decided to discontinue the Club sessions, at least temporarily. It was hoped that it would still be found possible to renew the sessions, but no place offered, and the founder was "cumbered with many cares." So finally, he turned over to the use of the students in general twelve of the fifteen tables, the cost of which was a little in excess of the sinking fund already gathered, and disposed as best he could of the rest of the outfit, pocketing the loss. The tables are still in evidence, and are used at the annual football and Y. M. C. A. "feeds" in the old gymnasium.

If any mistake was made in the organization of the Club, it was in making it too much a one-man affair. It never had any formal constitution, except so far as the rules heretofore enumerated form a constitution. It was the founder's belief that, the less formal it was, the better it would thrive, and that, like every other organization, it must depend, in the last analysis, upon some one person for its permanence and success. Some one must continually stand behind it and keep it going. Perhaps it would have been wiser to have had a formal constitution and to have invited a much wider participation in the formation and subsequent control of the Club. The only public manifestation of the Club was that, from week to week, after the sessions began in Old College, certain

One word in conclusion. The needs of our college community which the Coffee Club was organized to meet, were real and vital. The evils which it was organized to diminish are still with us, and they grow worse from year to year. It is to be hoped that some means more permanent and more effective than the Coffee Club was may yet be devised for their correction.

THE HISTORY CLUB DAISY MYRTLE GIRTON

The organization now known as the History Club had its beginning in December 1894, although in constitution and aim it is now a new society. It was then called "The Northwestern University Historical Association." The society had its origin in the interest of Professor Stanclift and some of his students in a discipline and association that could not be secured in the class-room. Its object was the promotion of historical studies in the University. W. H. Phelps, a graduate student, was its first president. The membership was limited to the instructors in History in the College of Liberal Arts, graduate and undergraduate students who were doing major work in History, and also ten other persons approved by the Executive Committee.

ued with greater or less regularity until the end of the year 1895-6, during which time the programs consisted of addresses and papers and book reviews. Dr. C. J. Little, of Garrett Biblical Institute, spoke on "What is History?" Mr. E. G. Mason, president of Chicago Historical Society, presented a paper on "Illinois in the Days of Lasalle"; and Mr. L. H. Boutell of Evanston, discussed "America's Debt to Edmund Burke."

The present History Club was organized March 15, 1900 with Mr. Arthur Guy Terry as President. The organization was designed to bring together all students who might be pursuing courses in the Department of History. Papers, book-reviews and current topics prepared by instructors and advanced students were to be discussed. The Club has also furnished a means of better acquaintance of students and teachers. Since the organization of the "History Club" Professor James has been the motive power. The present membership of the Club consists of the instructors of History, graduate History students, and all students doing their major or minor work in History. The President of the Club for 1901-2 was Harry O. Hill, for 1902-3 was Fae Cole, for 1903-4 was H. A. E. Chandler, and for 1904-5 is John Massen. Special effort is being made to bring before the Club persons of note and those who are able to discuss topics related to fields of study pursued in the department. During the present year, the

the Club on Church and State in France. Mr. W. J. Bryan has spoken on "The Value of an Ideal."

In the last three years the responsibility for the celebrations of Washington's Birthday has been assigned by the Faculty to the History department. The lectures of this anniversary are given under the auspices of the History Club.

THE PHILOLOGICAL CLUB

The Philological Club was organized in October, 1904 at the home of Professor Baillot, of the department of Romance Languages and Literature. It was believed by those who became members of this society that there was room in the University for a club that should present at its regular meetings the results of original investigation in the field of philology.

The machinery of the Club is of the simplest character. The only officers are a president and a secretary. The first to hold these offices are Professor Curme, president, and Instructor De Salvio, secretary.

The Club meets once a month and at each session two original papers are presented. Thus far all the papers have been investigations made by members of the faculty.

The membership of the Philological Club is constituted of those who are interested in philological research—members of the faculties, alumni and others invited by the Club to coöperate with it.

CHAPTER VI

FRATERNITIES

FRATERNITIES IN AMERICAN COLLEGES

JAMES FRANK OATES

“IN the striking development of the American College the growth of the social side has kept close and steady pace, crystallizing in what is termed the Fraternity System. So perfectly and systematically has the fraternity or brotherhood idea grown, that today there are few colleges of reputation, rank or size, that are not largely influenced or controlled by it.”

Man is a social animal. The social instinct is at once the cause and the explanation of the college fraternity. The inevitable tendency of like to seek like is the guiding and controlling force.

It is not so long since this principle was discovered and analyzed. Social teachers have shown that instead of condemning this as an evil to be driven out it is a good that should be encouraged. The club spirit was once declared to be divisive. Now it is known to be the means by which men may be brought together in larger groups.

The craving for fellowship is what impels the college student to organize and it is in such societies that the social instinct is given an opportunity to find expression.

In a democracy we are told that there are no class distinctions, no castes. Nothing is further from the truth than this. Men classify themselves and no intelligent social reformer today would think of ignoring these class lines, much less of running counter to them.

So with the college fraternity. No one would deny that the very exclusiveness attaching to the organization created

by this gang or club spirit has had tendencies which were objectionable. At the same time the desire for fellowship, for congenial associates was an irresistible force. The problems of the age are social problems not individual ones. In adjusting himself to the social relations of a group of kindred spirits the foundations are led for association in the larger relations of municipal and national life. For training leaders to the proper conception of society as a brotherhood, to the idea that the interests of all are inseparably bound together, perhaps no single force has been more potent than the College Fraternity.

The fraternity was not received without opposition in the early days. College authorities gravely considered the wisdom of permitting their establishment. Occasional attempts were made to suppress them. Such action however was discontinued long since.

The fact that universities permit these organizations to exist affords strong presumption that they are favorably regarded, and that as a class their influence is for good rather than for evil. Princeton is the only institution of any particular prominence in the country in which fraternities are prohibited. College presidents almost without exception endorse them and many have testified that they are of the greatest aid in college government. The extent to which the system has intrenched itself in the colleges and universities during the last fifty years especially is indicated by the fact that the number of chapters of the different societies in existence approximates 1000, while the





total membership, including alumni, must reach 150,000.

It is, therefore, too late in the day to discuss whether fraternities should be tolerated in universities or not. They are here and here to stay, the result of steady growth and development. The practical question is how to regulate and control them so that the high purpose of these societies may be carried out and the dangers which inhere in all organizations of whatever kind may be averted.

The main objections which have been advanced against college fraternities are that they lead to neglect of study and a waste of time; that they involve considerable expense and develop habits of extravagance; that they inculcate false social standards and tend to a supercilious contempt of non-fraternity men; that they lead to dissipation and vice.

On the other hand friends of the system claim that they are helpful and wholesome; that they have high ideals and hold in check evil tendencies; that the *esprit de corps* by which they are characterized exerts an excellent influence; that they tend to develop a pride of scholarship by requiring their members to complete their studies creditably; that they are organized for the intellectual and moral and social improvement of their members.

In discussing these very points Henry Wade Rogers said:*

"The truth of the matter is that societies differ just as

individuals differ. There are college fraternities whose influence is not altogether wholesome and from which a student had better keep aloof. There are also fraternities which are in a high degree in every way helpful and to which it is an honor for any men to belong.

We are not to condemn college societies because some of them may not be altogether what they should be. For the same reason that we should commend them without reservation because some of them may be most helpful and wholesome. It is necessary to discriminate between societies, as it is between individuals. A student proposing to enter a college fraternity should study its membership and determine whether the men who compose it are the manner of men he wants for friends. This much, however, should be said: no college fraternity can be wholly bad and long exist in any reputable University."

The oldest Greek letter Society founded in an American university is the Phi Beta Kappa established in 1776, in the William and Mary College. For fifty years it continued the sole society of its kind and it now differs from all other college fraternities, occupying a place of its own. Its members are selected at the close of their undergraduate career solely on grounds of scholarship.

Membership in Phi Beta Kappa does not, however, bar one from membership in another college fraternity, as is true of all the rest.

The following table gives the men's general fraternities

showing the institutions in which they were first established,
and the date of organization :

Kappa Alpha, Union College	1825
Sigma Phi, Union College	1827
Delta Phi, Union College	1827
Alpha Delta Phi, Hamilton College	1832
Psi Upsilon, Union College	1833
Delta Upsilon, Williams	1834
Beta Theta Pi, Miami University	1839
Chi Psi, Union College	1841
Delta Kappa Epsilon, Yale	1844
Zeta Psi, New York University	1846
Delta Psi, Columbia	1847
Theta Delta Chi, Union College	1847
Phi Gamma Delta, Jefferson College	1848
Phi Delta Theta, Miami University	1848
Phi Kappa Sigma, University of Pennsylvania....	1850
Phi Kappa Psi, Jefferson College	1852
Chi Phi, Princeton	1854
Sigma Chi, Miami	1855
Sigma Alpha Epsilon, University of Alabama	1856
Delta Tau Delta, Bethany College	1860
Alpha Tau Omega, Virginia Military Institute..	1865
Kappa Alpha (Southern) Washington & Lee	1865
Kappa Sigma, University of Virginia.....	1867
Pi Kappa Alpha, University of Virginia.....	1868
Sigma Nu, Virginia Military Institute.....	1869

"These organization pride themselves on a distinguished membership. They number among their adherents many men who have won eminence in statesmanship, diplomacy, jurisprudence, letters, the arts, and all the various walks of life. There are found in the faculties of the universities their strong supporters, men whose personal experience and observation have led them to the conclusion that these societies are worthy of place in our institutions of higher learning."

FRATERNITIES AT NORTHWESTERN

It was perfectly natural, therefore, that in establishing new chapters these societies, formed for the most part in the east, should turn their eyes toward the west, and in so doing should seek to enter Northwestern University.

Phi Delta Theta was the first Fraternity to establish a chapter. This was in 1859. The chapter remained active for several years, and then disbanded. It was re-established in 1887.

The following table gives the list of men's and women's general fraternities that are represented by chapters at Northwestern, with date of their establishment. They are given in order of longest continuous chapter existence.

Sigma Chi, June 23, 1869.

Phi Kappa Sigma, July 8, 1872.

Beta Theta Pi, July 3, 1873.

Phi Kappa Psi, 1878.

Delta Upsilon, February 18, 1888.

- *Alpha Phi, 1881.
- *Delta Gamma, March, 1882.
- *Kappa Kappa Gamma, April 18, 1882.
Phi Delta Theta, January 21, 1887.
- *Kappa Alpha Theta, September 29, 1887.
- *Gamma Phi Beta, October 13, 1888.
Delta Tau Delta, March 18, 1893.
- *Pi Beta Phi, 1894.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon, October 18, 1894.
- *Delta Delta Delta, 1895.
Sigman Nu, January, 1898.
- *Chi Omega, December 6, 1901.

A—IN RELATION TO SOCIAL LIFE

Every chapter has its traditions maintained in song and story. There is the widest variation between the different chapters as to the personnel of the members.

In one chapter the men will be for the most part candidates for the ministry. In another chapter they are quite as apt to have a reputation for wearing good clothes, spending their father's money and being 'all-round society chaps.' The same chapter will undergo a marked change in a comparatively short time. Once dominated by purposeful men the standards of admission may be lowered and men of different stripe taken in who, in a generation, will create an entirely different reputation for the chapter in the Uni-

In all fraternities the emphasis has without question always been placed on character and scholarship. Where local chapters have been able to distinguish a diamond in the rough they have done their best work and have been a mighty factor in sending out men who have achieved the highest successes and have brought honor to themselves their alma mater and their fraternity. Where a premium has been put on wealth or social position at the expense of morals or ambition there has been a lowering of the standards and a consequent degeneration of the aims and attainments of the societies. Instances could be pointed out where the conception of the members was that the fraternity was a mere social club for an exclusive few. Instead of developing character and giving its members a broad spirit these organizations have developed snobs instead of men. This is unfortunate and at the same time unnecessary. It is an evil to be condemned. The fault however is not with the fraternity but with the men.

It cannot be denied however that in the large majority of cases the influence of fraternity life at Northwestern has been broadening to character and has developed the social nature of men. The book-worm has been brought in contact with men of different temperament and made more sociable. The young man with athletic tendencies has received the stimulus of mingling with men of other tastes and abilities, the man of fine qualities but tendencies to carelessness in habits has been stimulated to endeavor.

Fraternity-brotherhood—these are and have been the

keynotes to fraternity life and it is well nigh impossible for a man to spend four years in a fraternity at Northwestern without being given a larger sympathy for men in general and a better preparation for taking his proper place in the social order after graduation.

Before the use of chapter houses the halls where the societies held their regular meetings were the rendezvous—the social center.

At the present time the following fraternities occupy chapter houses at Northwestern:

Phi Kappa Psi, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Chi, Phi Kappa Sigma, Delta Upsilon, Delta Tau Delta, Sigma Nu. The closer association thus made possible has a much greater effect on the members than could be obtained under the old order.*

So much for the influence on the individual. As social organizations the fraternities have determined social standards and customs. The parties and receptions given by the various chapters constitute the chief social functions of college days. Formerly it was the formal reception or banquet. Some of these were for the men only, others took in the women of the college.

The Annual Pan Hellenic banquet was the first evidence of a larger social spirit in the life of the school. This was

given for the first time February 17, 1888 and was continued for several years. The fraternities that participated in these annual gatherings were the following:—Sigma Chi, Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Kappa Sigma, Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Theta. The banquet of February 21, 1891 is of interest for a special reason. The members of the different sororities secretly arranged for a similar banquet at the identical hour and the program was designed as a good natured parody of the men's program.

In 1895 a change of social significance took place. The Pan Hellenic banquet was superseded by what has since been known as the Annual Inter-Fraternity Dance. The affair is managed by the same fraternities as participated in the old Pan Hellenic banquet. For some reasons that can only be characterized as narrow and absurd, other fraternities have not been invited to take part in this annual function.

From time to time in connection with these social affairs the tendency to extravagance has been manifest. Each committee is unable to resist the temptation to outdo its predecessor regardless of expense. Spasmodic attempts have been made at different times to check this tendency. The authorities have used their influence and the fraternities themselves have tried to do the same. The following extract from the *Northwestern* of November 26, 1902, illustrates one attempt.

"We, the undersigned, agree to have our formal parties limited by the following restrictions:

1. The hall shall be rented for not more than \$25.
2. There shall be no wall or ceiling decoration and no palms. Pillows and rugs and subdued lights may be used if desired.
3. The programs shall be folders without an inner sheet or pencils.
4. The music shall consist of not more than five pieces.
5. Refreshments shall not be more than coffee, sandwiches, olives, pickles, and frappé served through the evening.

These restrictions will not be binding after July 1st, 1903, nor in case of a convention dance.

(Signed)

Delta Gamma,
Alpha Phi,
Delta Delta Delta,
Pi Beta Phi,
Chi Omega,
Kappa Alpha Theta,
Gamma Phi Beta,
Alpha Chi Omega.

During the present year additional efforts have been made to reduce the expense of these social gatherings. All such efforts meet with the hearty endorsement of the faculty and of Evanston business men, none of whom see the propriety of students indulging in extravagant expendi-

themselves and enlarge their spheres, is an encouraging step in the right direction and should be cited. The sorority members have united from time to time in giving receptions where special honor has been shown young women who were not members of any society. In this way the tendency to exclusiveness has been checked and a wholesome social atmosphere maintained.

Politics in fraternity life is proverbial. For combinations and wire pulling the college rivals the political world. At times intense rivalries and sometimes animosities between fraternities have been aroused. The fraternities have also at times under foolish leadership united in opposition to non-fraternity students. Whenever this has happened it has been without question a reflection on the fraternities.

Once and only once at Northwestern was there an organized protest on the part of non-fraternity students against the political union of the fraternities. This was in 1890 when under strong and forceful leadership the society known as the "Massasoits" was organized. Its membership was open only to non-fraternity students. According to the constitution every member was obliged to sign a pledge that he would not join a secret society while in college. The fraternity men were characterized as "Silk Stockings." A daily paper called the Northwestern World was started and run successfully for a period of nearly two years. A hall was fitted up for the meetings of the society. A college annual known as the Arrow, a most creditable

publication was put forth. In short the new society was simply another fraternity composed of non-fraternity students, this common tie being the basis of the organization. The first officers of the society were as follows: B. F. March, '91, president; S. P. Johnston, '91, N. F. Smith, '92, B. Rist, '94, W. T. Scott, '93, vice presidents; A. L. Stebbins, '93, secretary. Seventy-five of the one hundred non-fraternity students in college joined the organization. Twenty-five Preparatory students were pledged to the society.

After two years the Society disbanded largely because the leading spirits formed new chapters of national fraternities which were seeking entrance into Northwestern. The entire incident thus served as an additional illustration of the fact that the fraternity movement in colleges is both natural and logical.

B—IN RELATION TO RELIGIOUS LIFE

It is difficult to discuss the relation of fraternities to the religious life of the students. As a denominational institution Northwestern has trained a large number of candidates for the ministry. The large majority of these men have been fraternity members while in college. These men will undoubtedly speak favorably of the religious influence of these fraternities. On the other hand numerous cases might be cited where men with leaning toward religious work have entered college and have joined fraternities whose influence finally deterred these men from attaining

this end. In some cases this may have been a contribution to religion. In other cases it undoubtedly worked harm.

Again we are forced to the conclusion that it depends largely on the personnel of the chapter and to a great extent on the man as to the outcome in any given case.

In 1890 the College Y. M. C. A. was organized. It has stood as the common ground for all college men in identifying themselves with the religious activities of the University. Fraternity men and non-fraternity men have united in its work and its influence has been catholic and wholesome in the highest degree. For several years it has maintained as headquarters a dwelling house capable of housing a number of men. This has been in the judgment of many a great mistake. Naturally the house is occupied by non-fraternity men and a tendency to make it a center for all such is inevitable. In practice it is practically the Y. M. C. A. fraternity. This is unfortunate because it prevents the organization from filling the large place it is designed to fill and which it never can until its legitimate sphere is fully understood and appreciated by all college men.

C—IN RELATION TO SCHOLARSHIP

Again it is impossible to generalize on the relation of fraternity life to scholarship. The large majority of brilliant students who have graduated were fraternity men. This is natural in view of the aim of all fraternities to secure good students as members. At the same time many

of the highest record men never joined fraternities. The influence of some chapters has promoted scholarship. In others the tendency has been in the opposite direction.

An interesting study just completed,—covering the five year period from 1896-1900, shows the following facts: Of the students who entered fraternities during their Freshman year only 28 per cent. for the entire period graduated, while the number of non-fraternity students was much larger.

Further study not yet completed seems to show that where students do not enter fraternities until after the Freshman year the percentage of the two classes who graduate is more nearly even. Again we are forced to the conclusion that it depends on the chapter and on the individual man.

PHI BETA KAPPA

In 1889 the National Society of Phi Beta Kappa decided to establish a chapter at Northwestern University. For years there had been a number of the wearers of the key on the various faculties of the University. The class of 1890 was the first to be so honored. The test of eligibility is different in different institutions. At Northwestern the method at the start was to admit the highest scholarship members of the senior class up to one fourth of the number. At first only men were taken in. After two years the leading women students were also declared eligible. As the classes have grown in size the proportion admitted from

bers of fraternities. The balance, 234, have graduated since 1890, and of this number 122, or 52 per cent. were members of fraternities. For the first half of this period the percentage of fraternity members receiving keys was much higher than during the latter half. For the period from 1890 to 1897 inclusive 97 graduates were made members of the Phi Beta Kappa; 67 per cent. of the graduates were members of fraternities. For the period 1898-1900 inclusive 137 graduates were made members; only 40 per cent. of these were members of fraternities. This fall-off can only be accounted for by the wave of excitement over social life which swept over the college about 1898 at which time the fraternities in general, and some in particular, seemed to be engulfed.

Certain members from classes previous to 1890 have been given membership, back to and including the class of 1860. It is at present the practice of the society to grant occasional membership to alumni who may not have been eligible at the time of graduation but who have distinguished themselves in some manner deserving of recognition by the college society.

PHI BETA KAPPA—LIST BY CLASSES

Class.	Name.	College Society.
'60	Francis Asbury Springer,	Alpha Delta Phi.
'61	James W. Haney,	Phi Delta Theta.

Class.	Name.	College Society.
	William A. Spencer,	
'62	Robert Bentley,	
	Isaac W. McCasky,	
'63	Henry M. Bannister,	
'64	George S. Strobbridge,	Phi Gamma Delta.
'65	Charles C. Bragdon,	Phi Kappa Psi.
'66	James Frake,	Phi Kappa Psi.
	Liston H. Pearce,	
	Joseph C. Thomas,	
'67	Thomas R. Strobbridge,	Phi Kappa Psi.
	George W. Winslow,	
'68	Edmund W. Burke,	Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Delta Phi.
'69	Robert Baird,	Phi Kappa Psi.
'70	Merritt C. Bragdon,	Sigma Chi.
	Amos W. Patten,	
'71	Charles W. Pearson,	Phi Kappa Psi.
	James H. Raymond,	Phi Gamma Delta.
	Edwin Ruthven Shrader,	
'72	Lorin C. Collins,	Sigma Chi.
	Clarence R. Paul,	Sigma Chi.
	Frederick D. Raymond,	Sigma Chi.
	Amos L. Smith,	
'73	Edwin C. Arnold,	Phi Kappa Psi.
	Henry Allen Cooper,	Sigma Chi.
	Chauncey Gaines,	Phi Kappa Psi.
	Edward L. Parks,	Phi Kappa Psi.
'74	Henry S. Boutell,	Beta Theta Pi.
	Richard G. Hobbs,	Beta Theta Pi.
	Matthias S. Kaufman,	
	Eli McClish,	
'75	Robert D. Lewis,	
	Albert R. Robinson,	Phi Gamma Delta.
	Thomas Van Scoy,	
	Emily F. Wheeler,	
'76	Charles M. Ellinwood,	
	Winfield S. Matthew,	Sigma Chi.
	Frank H. Scott,	Beta Theta Pi.
	Fred M. Taylor,	Sigma Chi.
'77	Frank M. Bristol,	Phi Kappa Sigma.
	Robert E. Paul,	

118 NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Class.	Name.	College Society.
	Charles H. Morgan, Marion Lillian Pomeroy, DeLoss M. Tompkins,	(Matthew), Beta Theta Pi.
'78	Edward M. Andrews, William H. Harris, Frank S. Johnson, Joseph T. Ladd,	Sigma Chi. Sigma Chi. Phi Kappa Sigma.
'79	William T. Hobart, George H. Horswell, Jessie Moore (McPherrin), Sarah E. Prindle (Patten), Frank Eastham Tyler, William H. Wait,	Phi Kappa Psi. Beta Theta Pi.
'80	Isabella B. Webb (Parks), Bessie Bradwell (Helmer), Nathan S. Davis, Duston Kemble, William N. Norton, Nels E. Simonson, Ettie Lelia Smith, Julia Dickinson Watson Francis A. Wood,	Sigma Chi. Beta Theta Pi. (Thompson),
'81	Moses S. Cross, George A. Foster, Elizabeth C. MacArthur, Joseph A. Matlack, Claudius B. Spencer, Polemus H. Swift,	Beta Theta Pi. Beta Theta Pi. (May), Phi Kappa Psi. Phi Kappa Sigma. Delta Upsilon.
'82	William A. Dyche, Emily M. Hatfield (Hobart), Lydia S. H. Jones (Trowbridge), Frank W. Merrell, Robert H. Pooley, Frederick H. Sheets,	Phi Kappa Sigma. dge), Phi Kappa Psi. Delta Upsilon. Beta Theta Pi.
'83	Martin M. Gridley, James T. Hatfield, Harriet A. Kimball (McWilliams), Frank E. Lord, Mary E. Norton (Clapp), William A. Phillips,	Phi Kappa Sigma. Kappa Nu, Beta Theta Pi. Delta Gamma. Beta Theta Pi. Phi Kappa Sigma.

Class.	Name.	College Society.
	Merritt E. Taylor,	
'84	Lelia M. Crandon (Noble),	Delta Gamma.
	William H. Crawford,	Phi Kappa Psi.
	Charles Horswell,	Phi Kappa Psi.
	Helen M. Redfield (Hors-	
	well),	Delta Gamma.
	Frances Simpson,	Kappa Kappa Gamma.
'85	William D. Fullerton,	Beta Theta Pi.
	Edward D. Huxford,	Beta Theta Pi.
	Eugene E. McDermott,	Delta Upsilon.
	Gerhardt E. Mars,	Phi Kappa Psi.
	Katharine Lucinda Sharp,	Kappa Kappa Gamma.
	Charles S. Slichter,	Sigma Chi.
	Mary B. Swail (Wilkinson),	Alpha Phi.
'86	Caroline C. Bumann (Stewa-	rt),
	Edwin A. Schell,	Phi Kappa Psi.
	Clinton S. Tomlinson,	Beta Theta Pi.
'87	Lodilla Ambrose,	
	Hugh D. Atchison,	Delta Upsilon.
	Henrietta M. Coone,	Alpha Phi.
	Winfield Scott Hall,	Phi Kappa Psi.
	Ida Mary Harvey (Davis),	
	William E. McLennan,	Phi Kappa Psi.
	Edwin L. Shuman,	Sigma Chi.
'88	Arthur R. Edwards,	Beta Theta Pi.
	Caroline L. Hunt,	Delta Gamma.
	Charles E. Linebarger,	Delta Upsilon.
	Oscar Middlekauff,	Phi Delta Phi.
	Arthur Pattison,	Delta Upsilon.
	Helen M. Redfield (Col-	

Class.	Name.	College Society.
	Orlando Shepard,	
	Ada Townsend,	
	Samuel Weir,	Phi Kappa Psi.
'90	Frances A. Alabaster,	Phi Kappa Psi.
	Elizabeth M. Braun (Howel I),	
	Frederick Coe Demorest,	Delta Upsilon.
	Charles Morton Denny,	Delta Upsilon.
	Wirt E. Humphrey,	Phi Kappa Psi.
	Clara Tucker (Craig),	Kappa Kappa Gamma.
	Thomas J. Woodcock, Jr.,	
'91	Amary S. Haskins,	Delta Upsilon.
	Myrtle E. Mattison,	
	Guy M. Powers,	
	Frank A. Reynolds,	
	Anne E. Robinson, (Ridg- way),	Alpha Phi.
	John A. Scott,	
	Martha C. Smith (Hyde),	Alpha Phi.
	Minnie R. Terry,	Alpha Phi.
	Fred M. Tisdell,	Beta Theta Pi.
	William B. Walrath,	Delta Upsilon.
	Charles H. Zimmerman,	Beta Theta Pi.
'92	Edgar P. Cook, Jr.,	Phi Kappa Sigma.
	Arthur B. Fleager,	
	Herbert E. Griffith,	Phi Delta Theta.
	Henry R. Hatfield,	Beta Theta Pi.
	Nettie J. Hunt (Raymond),	Kappa Kappa Gamma.
	Herriet L. McCasky,	Alpha Phi.
	Albert S. Mason,	Delta Upsilon.
	Effie W. Miller,	Kappa Kappa Gamma.
	Charles A. Phillips,	Beta Theta Pi.
	Cora M. Rawlins,	
	Mause M. Smith (Gorham),	Kappa Kappa Gamma.
	Ralph H. Smith,	Phi Kappa Sigma.
	John A. Walz,	Phi Kappa Psi.
'93	Wilfred F. Beardsley,	Beta Theta Pi.
	Mary E. Demoreset,	Alpha Phi.
	Helen S. Hay,	
	Thomas Nicholson,	
	Mary B. Peterson,	
	Christian A. Peterson,	

Class.	Name.	College Society.
	Albert L. Stebbings, Wilbur F. Tomlinson, Elizabeth Sanborn (Thompson),	Delta Upsilon.
'94	Edith Mae Baker, Anna Maude Bowen, Charles Bishop Campbell, Fred Lemar Charles, Joseph Harrison Cole, John Mark Ericson, Alice Maude Gray, Fanny Gates, Franklin Fee Johnson, Charles Bentley Masslich, John Christian Ransmeier, Helen Gertrude Reed, Effyan Reel Wambaugh, Jared Wilson Young,	Alpha Phi. Kappa Kappa Gamma. Phi Delta Theta, Delta Chi. Tau Kappa Phi, Beta Theta Pi. Phi Kappa Psi. Phi Kappa Psi. Alpha Phi. Alpha Phi. Tau Kappa Phi, Beta Theta Pi.
'95	Almon C. Abel, Walter S. Asher, Anna G. Dunlap, John E. George, Charles Hazzard, Daniel J. Holmes, Frank F. Marsden, James Potter, Ella A. Ross, Carla F. Sargent, Walter D. Scott, Lucy E. Shuman,	Gamma Phi Beta. Phi Kappa Psi, Theta Nu Epsilon. Phi Kappa Psi. Delta Upsilon. Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Delta Upsilon. Delta Upsilon. Delta Tau Delta. Kappa Kappa Gamma. Kappa Kappa Gamma.
'96	Lulu A. Abernethy, Nellie F. C. Bray, Margaret Brown, Grace G. Clough, Alfred W. Craven, Henry B. Fisher, Nellie L. Flesheim, Clara Grant, Ethel Gray, Fanny A. Hall, Allen Kanavel,	 Alpha Phi. Delta Delta Delta. Phi Kappa Psi Deru. Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Kappa Alpha Theta, Omega Psi. Alpha Phi. Delta Upsilon.

Class.	Name.	College Society.
	Charles H. King,	Delta Upsilon, Delta Chi.
	Warren D. Lane,	
	Beulah E. Merville,	Kappa Alpha Theta.
	Flora P. Moore,	
	Harriet M. Moore,	Kappa Kappa Gamma.
	Charles S. Peters,	Deru.
	Miriam E. Prindle,	Pi Beta Phi.
	Florence L. Spofford,	
	Jessie M. Sweeney,	
	Ginevra F. Tompkins,	Kappa Kappa Gamma.
'97	Ruth Baird,	Alpha Phi.
	Nellie B. Burrows,	Alpha Phi.
	Mary E. Comstock,	
	John Wesley R. Connor,	Phi Delta Theta—Deru.
	Samuel M. Fegtley,	Delta Tau Delta.
	Joseph Justin Hicks,	
	Harriet M. D. Kendall,	Alpha Phi.
	Samuel James Pease,	
	Hila M. Verbeck,	Pi Beta Phi.
	Harry Frederick Ward,	Delta Tau Delta.
'98	William W. Bell,	
	Boyd B. Bobb,	
	Edith J. Broomhall,	
	Ann Estelle Caraway,	Alpha Phi, Omega Psi.
	Frank Hastings Haller,	Deru, Delta Tau Delta, Theta Nu Epsilon.
	Elmer Forrest Herdien,	
	Nettie Lizzie Jones,	
	Walter Clinton Jones,	
	Olinia May Mattison,	
	Terressa Adelia Metcalf,	Delta Delta Delta.
	Alice Maude Monk,	
	Eva Estelle Moore (Hasel- tine),	Alpha Phi.
	Carleton Henry Pendleton,	Deru, Sigma Chi.
	Edith Mary Post,	
	Harry Clinton Rassweiler,	
	Mary Isabel Reynolds,	Pi Beta Phi.
	Robert Edward Wilson,	Delta Tau Delta.
'99	Paul M. Adams,	
	Bertha Anderson,	

Class.	Name.	College Society.
	Frank W. Barnum,	Delta Tau Delta.
	Dwight St. John Bobb,	
	Andrew Cook,	Phi Delta Theta.
	Marjorie L. Fitch,	Pi Beta Phi, Omega Psi.
	Roy C. Flickinger,	
	Cora M. Fyfe,	
	Barry Gilbert,	Beta Theta Pi.
	Eliza P. Hall,	
	Edith E. Heaps,	
	Elfrieda Hochbaum,	Pi Beta Phi.
	Willis F. Minium,	
	William E. Myers,	Beta Theta Pi.
	Herbert G. Ozanne,	
	Ruth E. Phillippi,	Gamma Phi Beta, Omega Psi.
	Emily I. Rodgers,	
	Russell Wilbur,	
	Annie M. Witt,	
	Charles F. Juvinall,	
'00	Ethel M. Bates,	
	Lulu B. Berkey,	Kappa Alpha Theta.
	Elizabeth Bragdon,	Delta Gamma.
	Ernest F. Burchard,	Phi Kappa Psi, Theta Nu Epsilon.
	William H. Bussey,	
	Maynard C. Cole,	Beta Theta Pi.
	George H. Curfman,	
	Jessie Emery Davison,	
	Harry B. Gough,	Deru.
	William A. Hard,	Beta Theta Pi, Deru.
	Mary I. Kean,	Gamma Phi Beta.
	William J. Keller,	Sigma Nu.
	Annie M. Metcalf,	Delta Delta Delta.
	Louise Mitchell,	
	Albert Justin Northrup,	
	Edwin R. Perry,	Deru, Beta Theta Pi.
	Jennie N. Scott,	
	Frank D. Sheets,	Beta Theta Pi.
	Bessie C. Smith,	Kappa Alpha Theta.
	Mary E. Taylor,	
	John G. Windsor,	Delta Tau Delta.
'01	Horace G. Baker,	Delta Tau Delta.
	John C. Baker,	Sigma Nu.

Class.	Name.	College Society.
	Paul H. Dike,	
	Ralph H. Durham,	Delta Tau Delta.
	Annie L. Dyar,	Delta Delta Delta.
	Mary C. Ferris,	Delta Delta Delta, Omega Psi.
	Helen M. Jewell,	
	James S. King,	Sigma Nu.
	Carey E. Melville,	
	Elsa Neiglick,	
	Royal A. Porter,	
	Florence E. Reynolds,	Pi Beta Phi.
	Hiram E. Russell,	
	Thyra J. Ruth,	
	Paul W. Schlorff,	Sigma Alpha Epsilon.
	Elda L. Smith,	Pi Beta Phi.
	Arthur G. Terry,	Delta Upsilon.
	Agnes Wegener,	
	Florence Wegener,	
	Abbie E. Williams,	Pi Beta Phi.
'02	Jennie M. Anderson,	
	Malcolm H. Baird,	Phi Delta Theta.
	Edwin Balmer,	Phi Kappa Psi.
	Edna M. Bronson,	Kappa Kappa Gamma.
	Harriott B. Ely,	
	Robert H. Henderson,	Sigma Alpha Epsilon.
	Thomas A. Knott,	
	Isabel R. Low,	Delta Delta Delta.
	Lulu K. Melzer,	
	William A. Oldfield,	
	F. Edward Owen,	
	Mary Paarlberg,	Kappa Kappa Gamma, Omega Psi.
	Frances C. Rawlins,	
	Mary R. Scott,	
	Maurice J. Seed,	
	Frances M. Sharp,	
	Grace E. Shuman,	Kappa Kappa Gamma.
	Mary Wadden,	
'03	Arlo A. Brown,	
	Mary L. Bucknam,	Kappa Kappa Gamma.
	Alice Campbell,	
	Winnifred L. Chappell,	
	Emma E. Dapper,	

Class.	Name.	College Society.
	Roger L. Dennis, Harry G. Dildine, Amelia J. Foster, Elbertie Foudray, Milton Frye, Arthur L. Gates, Arthur E. Joslyn, Lucretia G. Kays, Eva M. Long, Ethel L. Merrill, Frank P. Mies, Walter R. Myers, Maude L. Oliver, Charles E. Stahl, Laura F. Ullrick, George B. Woods,	Delta Tau Delta. Sigma Nu. Delta Upsilon. Sigma Nu.
'04	Albin G. Anderson, Ellen Percy Barrows, Guy G. Becknell, George I. Bell, Elizabeth G. Bronson, Kenneth H. Davenport, Edwin E. Ellis, Axel L. Elmquist, Henry V. Gallup, Hugh H. Harris, Hedwig H. Hochbaum, Myrtle L. Johnston, Maude M. Martin, Edith A. Northrup, Amy H. Olgen, Anna K. Paupa, Luise W. Raeder, Charles G. Sabin, Arthur H. Sanford, Isabel O. Warrington, Jennie B. White,	Sigma Nu. Kappa Kappa Gamma. Delta Upsilon. Beta Theta Pi. Gamma Phi Beta. Delta Delta Delta. Delta Gamma. Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Sigma Nu. Alpha Phi.

JOSEPH DUTTON



THE noble army of lawn-mowers, ash sifters, dish-washers, and coal-carriers, that is my theme. Nay, more than that, there were among them some who wrought in loftier altitudes; they pounded the typewriter, pulled an oar in the Life Boat, carried books in the Library, wiped the lenses in the Observatory; they coached in "Trig" and Latin, and sang in church choirs. They were cast in heroic mold, those fellows. If I have choice of companionship while "climbing the golden stairs" I will ask to be started off in the bunch of boys "working their way through."

This must not be regarded as an attempt to cover the whole field of self-help in college; a complete account of self-help at Northwestern for the fifty and more years of its existence would be an interesting and valuable work indeed. Leaving that for some mind of keener historical instinct, I must limit myself to the comparatively narrow period of my own observation from 1893 to 1901. Perhaps in order to get right down to actualities it will be best to follow the true Methodistic plan of "telling my experience," collating with it such experience of others as I have observed, or such as have been kindly granted by request for this and similar uses. There was nothing phenomenal about my experience; yet it may differ sufficiently

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a "shanty-man" (worker in the lumber woods) in Canada. Converted in the Spring of 1890 while attending a business college in Ontario, I felt soon after the impulse to preach; followed the old occupation for two years longer; came to Evanston in January, 1892 and, expecting to be turned out a full-edged preacher in a year or two, entered Garrett Biblical Institute. In order to be perfectly fair as to the extent that I worked my way I must state that after leaving home at the age of fourteen I had saved up before I was twenty-five years of age quite a few hundred dollars. With this money back of me I expected soon to marry and begin to preach. But as a kindly Providence planned it I neither married nor preached until nine years later, and when I did lay the foundation of a home I was \$300.00 in debt. But, to return to the fifth story of Heck Hall, for that is where my relationship to Northwestern begins. It took just three months' time and about \$100.00 in cash to find out where I belonged. Once in a kindly interview Dr. Horswell suggested that some of our best preachers were men who began and finished, not in Garrett but in "Prep," and that if the people detected errors in one's grammar they might become suspicious of his theology. So the summer of '92 found me out at a Normal School in Valparaiso, Indiana, wrestling with the rudiments, and the autumn of the same year I registered in the old Academy, and in 1901 graduated from a something of which I had barely heard before I came to Evanston—a University.

Getting a conception at an early hour of the length of

the race and the possibility of mishaps, I began to husband my resources. One of the first plans of saving was that of earning room-rent, and my first experience was in the home of a Christian Scientist. I have since had occasion to look into the "Science" a little, but I am afraid my initiation into the cult was unfavorable. That good lady was certainly spiritual, but, nevertheless, I had to work a good many material hours each week for the privilege of resting beneath her spiritual roof. The lighting of the kitchen fire was a delight to me, for that meant that after the kitchen had become overheated I might open a register in the floor of my room over the kitchen and through this hole, ten by twelve inches, I could invite some vibratory waves of unneeded air moving over the surface of the kitchen ceiling to come and to bring with them the delightful odors of an appetizing breakfast which I might inhale. It is good to be able to inhale, because there are so many delightful things in life of which one can never partake unless he can inhale. Thus my room was heated (?) In this room I had perfect freedom. I was at liberty even to make my own bed. Once a week clean sheets were left in the hall just outside the door. The wash pitcher I had the liberty of filling myself. The wash bowl removed left room to study on the washstand. The floor was clean. I know this for I swept it myself. For the privilege of occupying this delightful room I was expected to render such small services as lighting the aforesaid fire, taking full

floor once a week with damp sawdust, shovelling the snow from the walks and porches, running errands and being on call for little "extras" when resting from study.

After being for a few months a recipient of the bounty of this lady, who all the while enjoyed the blissful experience of thus "helping a deserving student," I was called home to Canada by the illness of my mother. I have often regarded the call as providential. Upon leaving I explained to my hostess that I had no means of knowing how long I should be detained in Canada and asked her not to inconvenience herself by holding the position (?) open for me, for as much as I should enjoy making our engagement a permanent one, the exigencies of this changeful life were such that if among the many applicants for the place she should find one who could do the little items required as a consideration for room rental, she had better engage him. I left without recommending my successor. Christian Science has no death, therefore when I am called hence my hostess will remain here indefinitely.

But "working one's way through" has its delightful breathing times; moments of exaltation when the sidewalks are too narrow for comfort, and the exultant waves of old Lake Michigan too feeble to voice one's joy. Such a season was that Thanksgiving Day when a company of the "boys" were invited by Mr. William G. Hoag of the State Bank to take dinner with him at the residence of Frank M. Elliot and his queenly wife on Lake street. If

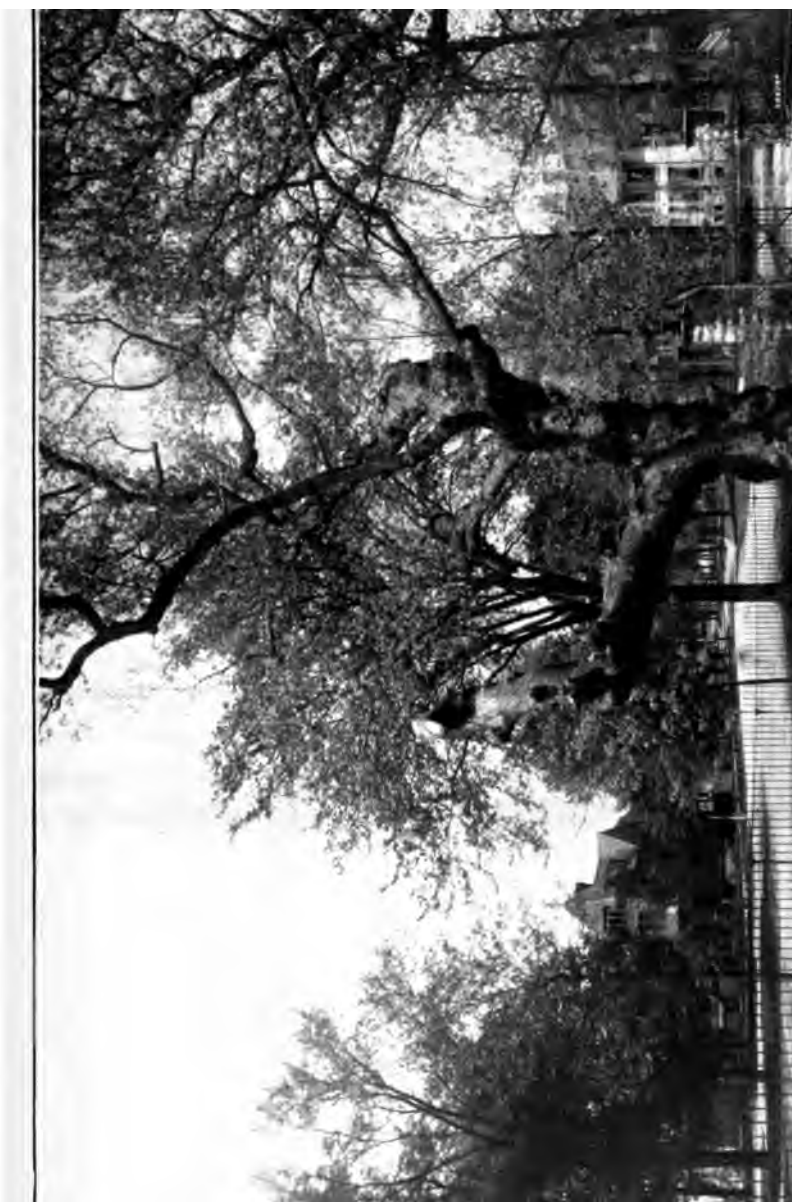
the United States were like Germany, divided into kingdoms, Mrs. Elliot would be one of the queens.

I'll never forget how slippery those Lake street floors are. When I worked on the river drive in the lumber woods I had spikes in my boots to enable me to ride a slippery log without falling off; but into a palatial home of Evanston a fellow was expected to come with smooth-soled shoes and stand upright on a floor as smooth as any peeled pine on the Saginaw. There were things called rugs laid upon the floor, and if you threw out an unguarded foot carelessly ahead or to one side, these would carry you to confusion. Then those canebrake, marrow-bone portieres which hung down in the doorways; Newbatt said that for the life of him he did not know how to get through the things, and yet it appeared as if one was expected to get through. Then, too, at the table, those forks. There were four of them, all of different sizes. Which one should be used first? That was the question. Or must they all lie uselessly there while things, tempting one to spear after them, floated around in the soup.

We were a motley crew. Mallarian from Armenia, eager and watchful; Vaughn from England, as full of poetry as a young Wesley, but with limited change of attire; Newbatt, the Heck Hall barber, who met an untimely death by falling over an open bridge into the Chicago river; Gough, gloriously unselfish, but jealous for the good behavior of the crowd, taxing his memory

entertained. And after a royal dinner, after readings, stories, jokes, and farewells, "the company" excused themselves with that rare tact that discern when the limit of entertainment for that occasion has been reached; and away we went as happy as if we owned the block and had riparian rights from Dempster street to the light-house. When a man has been converted at a Methodist altar, or has been lifted from an ash heap to a mansion, or has been beamed upon by true benefactors, there is only one word in the English language that will express what he wants to say and that word is "Glory!" and "Hallelujah!" comes in as a perfectly natural second.

Referring to the "Zetaethean," a magazine published by the Zetaethean Literary Society of the Academy, Sept., 1896, I find an article by the Associate Editor, H. B. Gough, entitled "A Night in Bachelor's Hall," from which I quote. "We were keeping bachelors' hall—we three. One April morning we were seated about our dining-room table (cost forty cents). Upon said table was our unchanging breakfast—stale bread, hot water, and a pot of oatmeal (may we ever have due reverence for that word—oatmeal). But hold. I forgot to say that said oatmeal was made smooth and elastic by the addition of Chicago skimmed milk (at five cents per half gallon). Somehow our minds turned homeward that morning, and as we resolutely chucked down another spoonful of that eternal mush, we solemnly vowed that we'd 'have a different diet.'"





At M's suggestion we cooked the whole bundle at once (an immense bundle of rhubarb) in a borrowed dishpan. M——— acted as cook. We got the thing well under way and left the room, first warning him not to leave the cooked rhubarb standing in that pan. At supper time we returned and found that the cook had been negligent of his trust. The rhubarb had caused the sides of the pan to turn blue. However, those were hard times and we determined to have some of that rhubarb at any cost. We ate.

The next day dawned upon three dejected mortals. The same breakfast of oatmeal, plus Chicago skimmed milk was served in bachelor's hall; the same students went on cramming for "exes;" the same fellows wilted before Prof. Minor's queries, but we were changed—we victims of the rhubarb stew. We had pitched our tent for at least one night pretty close to the enemy's line. Ever since the sight of rhubarb recalls sweet, sad memories of a little room on Foster street, where, in fancy, I again grapple with Geometry, Greek and Grimm's law."

To return to personal experience. About the time I came back from the enforced absence in Canada, J. I. Gunn (twice winner of the "Caxton," now the "Foster" debate, who used to peel potatoes in a boarding house on Orrington Avenue) informed me that the man who had been caring for Professor Pearson's furnace was about

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arrangement was made with Mrs. Pearson, of sainted memory, and into that home I entered to spend three delightful years; a home pervaded by as sweetly pious an atmosphere as it has been my privilege to breathe. I remember once being invited by Mrs. Pearson to put aside my broom and to come into her private parlor to chat for a few minutes; the few minutes became a half hour. What struggling student but who will tarry willingly to have encouraging words poured into his ear by a sympathetic voice. In answer to my statement that I was very old already, and would be much older before graduation, she artfully replied that I would pass for much younger than I stated myself to be, and suggested that if I raised neither mustache nor beard I could appear young for a long time. I know now why some of the presiding elders in the Michigan Conference shave smooth; though why they object to having hair on the top of the heads I have not yet learned. When about him are considerate people who do not look upon a fellow winning his way through as a subject to be "worked," how willingly a fellow shovels snow, and how carefully he regulates the furnace drafts!

Now for the boarding house experience. It started in the basement of a brick house on Emerson street in a coöperative club of ten boys, Peter Loutzenhiser and I had each an allowance of half of our board for "looking after" things. With the average cost of board per capita in our club from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per week it appears that our payments at half rates were easy.

*Departed this life, May 1st, after
a protracted illness, the respected
and esteemed Trig Wheeler.*

*Funeral procession from his late
residence, N. W. H., at 8 p. m.*

*Services will occur on College
Campus, at 9 p. m., May 10th,
1877.*

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Our basement room "fronted" on the street; but the entrance was in the alley, so that we had to pass through two other basement rooms, stooping to escape the overhead furnace pipes, and winding among potato barrels and coal scuttles before we reached our "apartments." There is one great advantage about such quarters, they are always comparatively warm in winter and cool in summer. Here in one corner stood a ninety-pound sack of rolled oats. We knew a thing or two, Pete and I; you did not catch us buying staple articles in small quantities, and why folks on the Lake Shore Drive insisted on paying five cents a loaf for bread, so fresh as to endanger their digestion, we could not understand; for the "Columbia" or "Muno" would sell us "seasoned" bread for two and one-half cents per loaf.

But rapid promotion always awaits conspicuous business talent. I was soon "elevated" to the third floor (fourth, counting the basement, which was always a floor to us) of a Maple avenue flat where I earned my full board for a time as "steward." The man who with his heroic little wife occupied these rooms, was Joe Johnston, also a "Caxton" winner, and later coach for the winning team in debate, Northwestern versus Michigan in 1903.

After some months I resigned my lofty position on Maple avenue to assume control of a large coöperative club of my own organization on Foster street. In working his way one often obtains a practical demonstration of

business concerns, and had written some literary society essays against the fierce competition of the day, and had advocated the principle of coöperation. But less than a month of effort at holding together forty people whose only real coöperation was a coöperation in making pancakes disappear, convinced me that the time and responsibility involved in managing such a concern were insufficiently paid by receiving free board and room; and that, moreover, one head could get things done faster than any board of advisers, and I accordingly apprised the "Company" that I would pay back to the cent the \$1.50 which each had paid as a "share," and that I would run the club as a straight boarding club at \$2.25 per week; take all risks myself, hire the labor, buy the goods, solicit trade, etc., and pocket the loss or gain. And this I accordingly did; and for three happy years I earned sufficient to pay all expenses, between \$300.00 and \$400.00 a year over and above my own board. I have known at least half a dozen different fellows to try to run large boarding clubs and fail; the failures were in nearly every case traceable to lack of experience; they attempted the big thing before they had served apprenticeship in the small.

Vacation time may be a fruitful season for the wide-awake worker. For myself, I found, however, that vacations were not a time in which large sums of money could be made. One summer was spent in company with Spanuth of Academy, '99, canvassing through Illinois; another summer cutting lawns and "plugging" on preparation for

an intercollegiate debate against Minnesota. The summer of '98 was spent at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, in the Young Men's Christian Association work among the Spanish-American War volunteers, summer of '00 in company with Arba Martin, abroad by cattle-ship, and bicycle. Vacations for the man working his way through are, if possible, better spent in a change of work rather than in staying at the monotonous grind in the shadow of the University.

An adequate discussion of self-help from the truly historical standpoint would include many reminiscences such as the following, furnished by Rev. T. R. Strobridge, class of '67, now pastor of a Methodist Episcopal Church at Harvard, Illinois.

"I reached Evanston, Illinois, May 4, 1861, to become a student of the Garrett Biblical Institute. I had \$50.00 in my pocket. I at once became a boarder with Brother Longworthy, who was running the boarding house in old Dempster Hall at \$1.75 per week. This money paid my way until autumn. I found there was located in Evanston the Northwestern University which was very liberal in matter of tuition to students contemplating the ministry; and feeling the need of the foundation preparation which should underlie a Biblical course, I made up my mind that if I could manage to subsist I would step aside from the Institute for the present and go through the college first. I met Dr. Kidder one day and told him that I understood that John O. Foster, his chore boy, was going to leave.

and asked if I could have his place. He said that I could, and for two years I took care of his horse, cow, garden, and wood pile for my board.

"My brother George and I then became janitors of the old frame college building, receiving one dollar each per week and room-rent in the top story, where we boarded ourselves and lived upon our munificent income. In the same attic, boarding themselves, were James Swarmstedt, Liston H. Pearce, and Robert Bentley (class of '62, who afterwards gave thirty-seven years of unbroken service to the church; died in Berkeley, Cal., Sept., 1900). Dr. Kidder had a pony colt, which he told me I could ride if I would break him in to the saddle. Here was a chance for me to itinerate. I needed funds, so I prepared a lecture on "Lincoln and the Negro," mounted my pony and started out for an audience. I rode down to Rose Hill and turned west until I came to a Congregational Church at Jefferson. I had an interview with the pastor, who said that I might deliver my lecture in his church if I would preach for him on a certain Sabbath during his absence. That was the beginning of several years of self-help by preaching. In May 1864 I responded to Mr. Lincoln's call for "one hundred day volunteers." I served six months in Co. F, of the 134th Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. When the war closed I returned to Evanston with my bounty money, and the pay received from the Government. I graduated from the University in '67, and from G. B. I. in '68. I am convinced

that God is on the side of any youth who desires an education, and who will enter every door providentially opened."

Many reminiscences such as the above would be of value if they were available. It is reported that students used to get work as helpers in tending to the lamp at the lighthouse during the night, but that the coeducational feature of college life proved the undoing of the lighthouse service. The fellows would leave their places and go calling. Uncle Sam finally put his foot down, and that way of working one's way through college was gone forever.

I have heard it told of Dr. Frank M. Bristol, '77, now pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, that he used to saw wood in the alley back of Evanston First M. E. Church, of which in later years he was pastor. C. B. Thwing, '88, now a professor in Syracuse University, made a considerable part of his college expenses by keeping bees. Others have brought in butter and eggs from the country and sold them at a profit. W. E. Callahan, who I knew in the Academy, so successfully worked up a tea and coffee route of about one hundred and twenty customers that he cleared \$12 per week from his efforts, and was enabled for some time to pay all school expenses. Another student took orders for clothing until he worked up a trade that required almost more of his time to look after than could rightfully be spared from his studies.

There were some employments that were most profitable in the summer season; who has not encountered a student with a well-concealed book under his arm, who upon being

driven to confess, would exhibit, "Dr. Chase's Favorite Recipe" which he beguiled many unwary wives into buying. The Chautauqua Desk, the "Royal Scroll," and Stereoscopic Views have sent many students back from long wanderings either with full or empty pockets, depending upon the amount of the "gift" they possessed to make people buy something that they did not want.

But a word should be said regarding self-help among the fair sex. What about the girls? Well, a girl can earn part of her way, but when it comes to doing the entire work of board and baseball, tuition and tooth-brushes, the girls who accomplish the feat are not so numerous; though some of the finest types of uncomplaining smiling heroism can be found among them. The leading form of self-help for young women is by living in the cottages where expenses are kept down by each girl sharing in the housework. Some young women have gone into Evanston homes as governesses, giving part time to that work, and part to their studies. Many young women have done tutoring, night-school teaching, library work, etc. A few live in private homes doing cooking and general housework for their board and room; but the tendency in these cases is for the householder to exact more service from the young women than the consideration of board and room is worth.

Would it be considered too officious if out of an observation extending over eight years at Northwestern University, and after four years of careful watching for results

since graduating, I offer a few suggestions to my mates in the procession of plodders. First, let no one so reduce himself in nerve force in his effort to graduate as to finish his course a wreck. Such a man is infinitely worse off than the man who has stayed by his forty acres of sugar beet land, and has kept his health. While speaking of this matter of health I should certainly advise any student against an oatmeal and skimmed-milk diet; such a bill of fare leaves a debilitating effect that many never recover from. Feed the body properly, and when funds are not forthcoming for this purpose drop out of school until they are available; as well try to steam up a locomotive without fuel, as to accomplish mental labor without nutritious and appetizing food.

Second, the highest scholastic attainment is not in every case possible for the man working his way through. To enter a Latin class at eight o'clock in the morning after a strenuous two hours of snow shoveling, and after a hastily swallowed breakfast of hastily cooked food, leaves one in no condition to grapple with new declensions or to rightly review the old. A few such experiences may make an otherwise delightful subject become an abhorrence for all time.

Thirdly, the man working his way will have to deprive himself of many innocent diversions that the man of means may enjoy. This will remain forever true, that the man with ample means for all his needs, having had the proper kind of home training as to the value of time and money,

low who must work his way.

Lastly, the most important of all, let no man hesitate to begin because he cannot see his way clear through from the start. Few of the self-helpers who have finished could see the finish from the start. Many a man has started intending only to "brush up" a bit; but ways and means so wonderfully have opened that he has felt as if an unseen hand were guiding him. Do not be afraid to begin. I know a man who is now editing and publishing a little county paper who will be forever crippled in his progress because he got only one year in a college. He could have finished if he had worked his way, but he lacked the courage.

Forth from the cool basements and airy attics of Evans-ton have gone forth men and women who will move the world. I think of Arba Martin who "slung hash" at 823 Foster Street, now pastor of the First M. E. Church, Petoskey, Mich. I think of Harry Gough carrying coal along the corridors of the State Bank building on Davis Street, and pounding a typewriter far into the night; along with two others cooking his oatmeal on a gasoline stove. Two years after graduation he was president of Hedding College at Abingdon, Ill. I think of Fred Selzer, who could push a lawn mower longer and pursue a fugitive algebraic factor farther than any other man of his time; since graduated from Boston Theological School. Charlie Eke, so skillfully mastering the English tongue in his

up for a Chicago paper a dead horse in an alley-way as to elicit a special compliment from the editors, now himself editor of "World Wide Missions," a paper having the largest circulation of any missionary paper in the world. I think of Hasse Enwall, blustering, brainy, dressy, strong as a little horse, generous to a fault, pulling the oars of the life-boat, and scraping and scouring oars for five long years; debater, orator, political economist, graduate of Boston Theological School, now pastor of a Methodist Episcopal Church in Franklin, Massachusetts. Frank D. Wolf, patient plodder, now a missionary in Inhambane, Africa. Kingsley Pease, who pounded rugs for tuition, now superintendent of the Anglo-Chinese School for Boys, Singapore, Malaysia. E. R. Perry, orator, debater, Deru and Phi Beta Kappa man, Harris prize, Editor Northwestern, law student at Harvard, Editor of Harvard Law Review, now headed toward the United States Senate, labored for years on the Life Saving Crew. There is Denyes in Singapore, Wesley Mell in Bombay, Ben Barber in Calcutta, and in this country almost unnumbered superintendents of city schools, secretaries of Young Men's Christian Associations, and publishers of papers. I think of Jim McCulla of bicycle fame; George Parkinson, (afterwards a noted debater) dusting and sweeping at the Observatory; Seward Gillespie, who cared for six furnaces and coached in German, (supporting a wife and child meantime) ; Frank Pelican, preaching his way through with

George Palmer, who did what not one in five hundred ever does, started in first year "Prep" with a wife and child to support, and after long years of toil graduated nobly from college in the class of 1905. Walter Myers, table waiter and library assistant, class of '03, and since abroad for special work in German; Steve Hart, class of '02, who earned his money as railroad mail clerk, and traveling salesman,— could manage anything, base ball, debates, or junior play, and hustled for every dollar.

But why try to enumerate? Their name is legion, these men who by "grit, grace and their own greenbacks" have attained distinction; by troubled waters and through blinding storms they came, but they have arrived.

It would scarce be fitting to close a chapter on this theme without making reference to the working heroes and heroines who never quite attained, or having attained, lived not long to enjoy. Vaughn and Newbatt, whose bodies were too frail to contain the growing soul. Clarence Tyache whose ambition was too great, battling bravely for years for life and living after health was forever gone, now resting in Rosehill, a warning to the over-ambitious. Louis Haist, who died a few months after graduation of disorders arising from too abstemious a life. Sweet Mary Wright, and gentle Annie Montgomery of the class of 1901, (self-sacrificing girls who partly worked their way, married respectively Kingsley Pease and George Briggs), fell on the tropical sands of far away India. These and scores of other like volun-

teers who never saw the firing line, but fell victims to the epidemics of the camp; or engaging in the contest for a time, succumbed before heavy odds, all these await the mighty reveille that will summon the living and the dead.

From the factory and the farm I see today a mighty host of the young seeking the enlightenment of the schools. They come, not eager to shirk labor, but knowing that there will always be people to dig and delve, but not always a sufficiency of capable leaders of great movements. To this host coming with stringent means, but sturdy faith, I say "All hail!" A single year of treading some college campus, though it be a footsore march, will bring you part way up the mount of vision. Come! A completed course though you begin it late will so intensify life for you that afterwards you will live as much in one year as before in ten. Hail, hodden-gray and overalls! Hail, hob-nailed shoes and hat that father wore! Open, yon frontier cabin door, and exit Tom and Bill with satchel packed for school! Wave *bon voyage* ye lofty pines, for yonder goes beneath your boughs the boy you sheltered since his birth! He goes with naught for asset but a body as erect as your staunch form, and moral breath as fragrant as your tassaled tops. Send us your youngest and your best, yon mountain mines and vessels of these inland seas, with only their own native industry and truth, and we will send you back men to discover treasures hitherto un-

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148 NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

spoken ; to carry light into the dark places of the earth and
hasten the coming of the King.

JOSEPH DUTTON,

Class 1901.

CHAPTER VIII

STUDENT LIFE IN THE LATER DAYS

LAURA FOSTER ULLRICK

IT is the purpose of this article to treat, in a general way, of two or three of the phases of student life in the College of Liberal Arts as gleaned from the college papers published from 1870 to 1904. The reading of the older files of these publications impresses one with the unchanging character of college life. The same spirit, ambitions, and love of fun find expression in 1870 as in 1904. At times, the mode of expression is widely different from the present, again, it is strikingly similar.

In the early seventies, Evanston was but a village with no paved streets and a limited amount of sidewalk, no sewer system, no gas lights and almost no improvements of any kind. The College itself was struggling and poor. The recitation rooms and dormitories were lighted by oil lamps and heated by stoves which sometimes smoked so as to compel classes to change places of recitation. The rooms were never warm enough, according to one alumnus, who wonders if cold feet were thought conducive to clear brains. The fuel used was wood obtained from the dead and dying trees on the campus. As late as 1884, cows and horses were pastured on the campus and even on the grounds surrounding Woman's College. Editorials in the early numbers of *The Tripod*, urge the need of a walk between Heck and University Halls and complain of the sand through which it was then necessary to wade. The pavement around the campus was not laid until 1897; for a long time

the grounds were undrained, and 1898 brought the iron fence around them.

In these early days, Evanston existed almost entirely for the University and hence the students were a much more important element both socially and financially than now. The best homes were open to them and they were everywhere welcome. Says an alumnus: "The students came to know the citizens and feel almost as much at home as in their own native places. There were but few formalities. Conventionality had hardly yet invaded the classic shades." Now, this has changed, for a large part of the people of Evanston are not in close sympathy with the college and their homes are not the resort of students. Hence the college community has grown self-contained and comes into contact with but a smaller portion of the people of the city.

As home after home was closed to the students, the lodging of the men presented itself to the trustees as a serious problem. The women had two dormitories, the present Willard and Pearson Halls, then known as Woman's College and College Cottage. High board fences surrounded these retreats and here the women were kept under strict supervision. Calling hours were from 6.30 to 7.30 Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Each young lady had to report in writing each week as to whether she had broken the ten o'clock rule. The association between the young men and women was much more restricted than of late years. There was then as now a

Dean of Women to enforce the above rules, and many others.

For the men, there was in the seventies what was known as the University Boarding House. It was a building owned by the University and rented for from one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars a year with the understanding that it would be open as a boarding place for men of the college. It would accommodate about twenty. Heck Hall was also open to the students. Many were in the homes in the city and the rest boarded in clubs. The last two methods were considered most beneficial by all concerned because of the home and social influences thrown about the men. To quote from a letter from an alumnus: "Many of the club arrangements or organizations for meals, often centering in a genial and cultivated home, became circles of the most enjoyable social life."

The relations between the faculty and the students have always seemed cordial, despite the fact that the college paper occasionally accuses the former of being entirely out of sympathy with student life and thought. Yet the letters from alumni who were in college during the years this was most marked, testify to a different state of affairs. Says one: "The relations of professors and students were intimate almost to paternalism. Each pupil was well known to his teachers and often familiarly addressed by his first name. The memory of the student of that day will always turn with fondness to the friendly and helpful inter-

ulty." Moreover, these same papers give accounts of various banquets and entertainments at the homes of different professors, which would indicate the most cordial relationship. The friction must have been largely individual.

In the early days as now, much was thought and written about college and class spirit and the way in which a good healthy spirit should express itself. We, who since 1900 have bewailed the lack of interest in various college enterprises, would find the same complaint in the *Videttes* of 1878. There the lack of gymnasium interest is especially deplored. It is asserted that "the bottom has fallen out of athletics" at Northwestern and that there is a general dying out of public spirit most painfully evident in the various college undertakings.

But though this phase of college spirit did wane at times, the fun-loving, prank-playing, noisy phase never slept. Prior to about 1895 it expressed itself at Northwestern as everywhere else, in hazing and class fights. The Sophomores and the Freshmen were the liveliest, the Juniors and the Seniors apparently taking little part. This class rivalry began in the Fall and lasted throughout the year, for whichever side was defeated in any one contest must always retaliate. It took different forms. From 1887 to 1891 the regular form was a cane rush, which was quite a college event. The challenge was public and formal and the battle was watched by all the students and many from town. The Freshmen held a pole about five feet long and

Northwestern University
GYMNASIUM ASSOCIATION OF EVANSTON.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,000.00



SHARES TEN DOLLARS EACH

This is to Certify, *That* _____
is entitled to _____ *Shares in the Capital Stock of the*
Northwestern University Gymnasium Association of Evanston, transferable only on the
books of the company, in person or by attorney upon the surrender
of this Certificate.

Witness, *Signatures of the President and Secretary, at Evanston, the* _____
day of _____ *A.D. 187* _____

Secretary.

President.

CERTIFICATE OF GYMNASIUM STOCK





an inch in diameter which it was the Sophomores' task to break. Numbers were unlimited, provided they belonged to one of the interested classes, and thirty minutes was the usual time. At the appointed hour, the classes lined up in battle array and, at the signal, a regular fight began. Any method of overpowering one's opponent was legitimate; yet it was seldom any more serious damage resulted than black eyes, broken noses, torn coats and crushed hats. If the pole was still unbroken at the end of thirty minutes, the Freshmen had the privilege of carrying canes the rest of the year; if the pole was broken, they must forego this pleasure. In 1891, President Rogers forbade any further demonstration of this nature, and of recent years this rivalry has expressed itself in the milder form of painting the flag-pole.

But the cane rush did not end the contest between the classes nor did it begin it. Both before and after this great fight was instituted, there were varied and casual outbursts of class spirit. Sometimes it was in the shape of a "ducking" of several rivals in the lake, a very common form of chastisement. Not all the victims were so clever as "Billy" Levere. Seized about ten o'clock at night by eight Freshmen intending to "duck" him in the lake, he so cleverly feigned a fainting fit while on the way as to thoroughly alarm his tormentors, who worked diligently for an hour to bring back consciousness. Again, it was the

abduction of the Freshman hostess of the evening. On the afternoon of the day of the party, she was to be enticed to the campus for a stroll with a friend; a cab hired for the purpose was to happen along together with some of the Sophomore boys. She was to be seized and carried off to Wilmette and held there till after the party. But she did not accept the invitation to stroll, and the disappointed Sophomores consoled themselves by eating the five pound box of chocolates they had provided for their prisoner.

Another annual display of class spirit occurred at the Junior Exhibition, declared in 1872, to be the most prolific source of college irregularities. On this occasion, representatives from the Junior Class delivered orations in the Methodist Church in a prize contest. It was the self-appointed duty of the Sophomores to furnish some kind of diversion on this particular occasion. The customary method was to have printed mock programs and distribute them among the audience. These programs contained the correct names and order of entertainment, but were made up in a ridiculous style, often caricaturing the speakers and making the entire entertainment appear ludicrous. Guard their programs as carefully as they could, the Sophomores invariably secured them and appeared with the mock ones on the evening of the exhibition.

These were distributed in various ways. One year, just before the beginning of the program, a number of Sophomores marched in bearing canes, and distributed them. But the most unique method was that employed at the last

"He that tooteth not his own horn, the same shall not be tooted."

WENTWORTH'S BARN,

MONDAY EVE'G, MARCH 19, 1877.

GATES AJAR AT 7:30.

HADES REVEALED AT 8:00.

"The Spirit and the Bride say Come!"



TYPICAL JUNIOR.

INTRODUCTORY GAB, ... OLD MERCURY.

Let no human being yell. Be civilized. Do not violate the proprieties of the time and the place by putting your feet in the light of those behind you. I have completely cowed the Sophomores so that I am confident no mock schemes will appear. After the quartette have hazed their quack the recorder of conditions will warble off an imprecation.

Junior Exhibition in 1877. Just before the first speaker was announced, hundreds of mock programs fluttered down upon the audience from the ceiling, where they had been skillfully concealed and loosened by cutting the cords securing them. When the first speaker had delivered about a third of his oration, a slight rustling was heard and in the same mysterious way, a cartoon of himself descended and unrolled itself above his head. The vigilance committee of the faculty endeavored in vain to discover who was responsible. A second cartoon appeared above the head of the second speaker. President Marcy was very angry and the vigilance committee renewed their efforts. This time they caught the culprit, whose curiosity to see how the trick was succeeding, had led him to enter the vestibule of the church. He had been stationed outside at the rear where the ends of the strings attached to the cartoons. They passed into the church through a window, and he loosened them at the proper time. He was expelled for his trouble.

The Junior Play now takes the place of the Exhibition. The latter however is unmarked by class rivalry.

Frequently, the plots to seize refreshments and otherwise interrupt class parties were discovered, and the plotters hotly pursued. If they were not caught themselves, they often lost their hats which were captured and cut into small bits and worn as trophies. The honor of the other

alumnus writes, that on "one such occasion it was no uncommon thing to see a couple of boys wrestling and rolling about in the muddy street, the one trying to take from the other his much prized trophy. This was often a difficult thing to do, as the trophies were frequently not pinned but sewed on to the lapel of the coat and an antagonist was often seen trying to tear one from its secure place with his teeth. I have also seen the young ladies of one class, attack in a similar manner those of another and struggle hard with them in their endeavors to rob them of their badge of victory."

Aside from class "scraps" and jokes, the students have at various times engaged in pranks of a more general nature. In the earlier days, it was a favorite escapade with the boys to tear down all or part of the fence around Woman's College. Residents of the town who neglected to remove the snow from sidewalks, would find their walk leaning against the fence some morning as a mild reminder of their civic duties. Once a cat was shut up in the drawer of the French professor's desk. Again, the bell clapper on the Academy was tied to one end of a string, the other end to be held by a boy on the campus who was to ring the bell in the middle of an evening entertainment. On one occasion when Schuyler Colfax was banquetted at the Avenue House by the local chapter of his fraternity, the door at the front entrance was fastened from the outside, so that he had to make his exit by the back door. The modern practice of painting class years on doors and sidewalks was

not unknown. The list might be indefinitely lengthened, for student ingenuity never seems at a loss when devising pranks. But the climax of all pranks on record at Northwestern is the theft of Mr. Pierson's bear by a band of students of which "Nosey" Pixley was leader.

Mr. Pierson, a resident of Evanston had a live bear which had been sent to him from the west. Early in the Fall, the students took this bear from the shed where it was kept and shut it up in a vacant house near by. After a two days' search, in which the students apparently helped, Mr. Pierson discovered it, led by the cries of the hungry animal. He was very much exasperated and muttered some challenges to the effect that the perpetrators would not dare repeat it. This decided them to be sure to do so.

It was drawing near to Thanksgiving and Mr. Pierson intended to kill his bear and give a great feast to his friends on that day. This was their last chance. So, hiring a man with a wagon and plenty of rope and paying him well to keep quiet, "Nosey" Pixley—so called from his abnormally large nose—and his friends again abducted the bear. After two thrilling escapes and recaptures, they succeeded in reaching some woods several miles north of town, where they feasted royally on bear meat. And Mr. Pierson never knew what became of his bear. After all concerned had left college, some one wrote up the story and sent it to the college paper.

Let us turn from the purely fun-loving side of student life and glance at the moral side. Until recent years,

chapel came the first thing in the morning and until 1873 chapel attendance was compulsory six day in the week. On the last Friday of each term, the term grades were read publicly at this service. The spirit of these exercises seems to have been anything but devout, and the maintenance of order was difficult. Hymn-books were thrown at heads, whispering, studying, and laughing went on continuously. The faculty were conspicuous by their absence, often not more than one attending, it being the exception when two or three were present. Also attendance on church services twice on Sunday was required. Often students whose consciences were clear, attended only imaginary services, or would drop into a back seat for the benediction.

Chapel conduct improved, with the moral awakening which began in 1895 with Professor Coe's series of lectures on student religious problems. The student conscience awakened in all directions, but especially, regarding the then prevalent practice of "cribbing" during examinations. A petition, signed by numbers of students, and requesting the establishment of a student court for the suppression of this practice, was presented to the faculty. After mature consideration, the faculty agreed to give it a trial. The students were to have charge of all cases coming before their notice and not the faculty's. However, the various professors were to remain in charge of the examinations and not give them over to the students as had been requested. The faculty, as well as the Executive Committee

of the Board of Trustees expressed themselves highly pleased with this step on the part of the student body.

The court was duly organized; but no further mention of it is made until two years later, when the president in his annual message to the Board of Trustees, announces its failure. A number of trials had been conducted, but no recommendations for punishment had been made to the faculty, though positive proof of guilt had been found in some instances. In this same report, the president recommended the expulsion of those who cheated on examinations, a suggestion which was adopted.

This evil of "cribbing" seems to have been the most prevalent immorality in the college community. Then as now, the school was annoyed by the lurid reports of Chicago papers relative to events in University circles. One of these in 1895, asserted that betting at foot-ball games was very common. A committee of the faculty, appointed to investigate, found the report groundless, that betting was limited to five or six individuals and that student sentiment was always against it. Indeed, the sentiment as expressed through the student papers has always been for high moral standards.

There is also a political side of student life, a national interest for the men, a local class interest for both men and women. As at present, faction strife often ran high at the class elections. But the national election frequently brings the organization of clubs representing the different parties.

est was especially strong. For the Republicans there was organized a Blaine and Logan Club, and the Prohibitionists formed a St. John and Daniel Club. The women of the college, seized with the spirit of emulation, in turn founded a Blaine and Logan Club which attended en masse the public meetings of the masculine club. A debate on the principal issue of the campaign was proposed between the two men's societies but it never came off, owing to the difficulty in finding a suitable date. During the campaign a delegation of eighteen joined that from Chicago to go to Springfield to welcome Blaine. From the accounts, the Northwestern contingent furnished the amusement for the train. Starting at midnight, they kept everyone awake the rest of the night with college songs, raided a cornfield and apple orchard the next day, and made themselves generally seen and heard both at Springfield, and at Chicago on their return. These clubs were ephemeral, dying as soon as the election was over. Similar organizations have sprung up of recent years on similar occasions.

Owing to the agitation begun in 1882, in 1886 the growing desire of the various departments of the University to become acquainted and to encourage a broader University spirit, led to the introduction of University Day. For the first few years, it was celebrated on Washington's birthday. The city departments of the University were invited to Evanston and entertained usually to the number of five hundred as the guests of the Liberal Arts and Academic departments. They marched over town

and then to the First Methodist Church where addresses were given by representatives of each department, visited the buildings and grounds, were received by the ladies at Woman's College, and banqueted either at the Methodist Church or the Avenue House.

However, its character began to change and it was less satisfactory. The date was moved from February 22, to the last Friday of October, and a free foot-ball game introduced as entertainment. In 1896, after this game, an unpremeditated cane-rush occurred between the visiting departments. The next year, the Trustees forbade the observance. Since then, a joint banquet of all the seniors, in the city, has attempted to take the place of University Day. But it was observed only two years and then was dropped because it was so expensive. Now, there is no annual gathering of all the classes except at commencement, which has been a joint affair since 1892. The Liberal Arts department cherishes local college spirit by University night instituted in 1899. It is celebrated with marching, music, speeches and much yelling.

Another interest, which for years claimed the students' attention was the lecture course managed by the Seniors, similar to the present Y. M. C. A. course. Some years it was not very well patronized but as a rule it was successful. Generally the best lecturers the country afforded were secured, such as Wendell Phillips, Beecher, Talmage

grew. Some curiosities in the way of entertainment were provided and met with great success. A mesmerist secured a large audience for six nights; and the nineteenth wife of Brigham Young told of the joys of married life in her husband's harem.

A factor in student life which should not be overlooked is the relatively large number of literary prize contests and literary societies through almost the entire history of the college. Some have existed for numbers of years, others have died and new ones taken their places. At present the interest in such work is very active.

In addition to the purely literary societies, there have existed organizations for various purposes, usually for only a short time. Among these were the Knights of the Marble Heart of 1901, to prevent a matrimonial epidemic in the senior class; the Good Behaviour Club of 1872 for the cultivation of good manners both in word and act; the Back Lot Society for the study of current problems; and many others of more or less serious purpose.

Such are a few of the phases of student life of the immediate past as reflected by the college periodicals. A great deal of fun on the surface, but beneath generally a very serious purpose characterizes it at nearly every point.

CHAPTER IX

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

MENTOR JOSIAS PERDUE

“**I** University opportunity must always be important. The exhibition of collections interests a much wider circle than that which makes practical use of the collections for study.” To visitors the museum is of primary interest, and through the collections there seen do they remember the institution as well as through any other source. The museum today, because of the development of science, does not occupy such a central position as formerly, but it stands as a general educator, and is indispensable, affording a synopsis of the kingdoms of nature, and a storehouse in which documents relating to nature at large are kept.

The Trustees of Northwestern University early recognizing the importance of a museum, began systematically to supply material. A circulating letter was issued by the executive committee of the Board of Trustees July 14, 1857, a portion of which was as follows:

“Northwestern University, Evanston, Cook Co., Ill. (near Chicago.)

Sir:—The Northwestern University, desirous of giving its students and others in this region the best facilities for studying Natural History, has taken measures to form an extensive museum of animals, plants, minerals, etc. In making this collection the University has for its object not only the formation of a full and reliable museum for the

investigation of the now incompletely known Natural History of this region,—and the University will endeavor to make its collection of the most use to science, education and agricultural interests at large.—”

At this time Mr. Robert Kennicott, a man whom “Nature made a scientist”* was employed by the University to make collections in botany and zoology. He issued elaborate instructions concerning the methods of collection, preparing, and packing material. These instructions probably accompanied the circular letter just mentioned, issued by the executive committee of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Kennicott was an enthusiastic worker and during the two years in which he was connected with the University, his zeal enlisted the interest of others, many of whom aided him in collecting material. But much of the work was done by him in person. While making the collection he traveled through Illinois and Wisconsin and made a journey to the Red River of the North. The entire collection, with the exception of the plants, which were classified by I. A. Lapham, was sent to the Smithsonian Institution to be classified and labeled. “The number of specimens,” wrote Dr. Marcy, “must have been considerable”; but he had no means of ascertaining how many. Many duplicate specimens from these regions were ex-

*Report of the Dept. of Nat. Hist. N. U. 1871.

The name Robert Kennicott will ever be associated with the founding of the Museum, and rightly so. His work entitles him to long remembrance. He accomplished all that could be accomplished with the means at his disposal.

changed for specimens from other districts, and in this way the collection was made much more valuable and useful, the exchanges being so made that in birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, crustaceans and fresh water clams, the University realized a goodly variety. The mammals were very few.

The Smithsonian Institution was of great assistance to the museum in its early years, by donating to the museum many specimens collected in the United States, and in foreign countries. In 1859 the above institution made the proposition that Northwestern University should become a place of especial deposit for their collections, which proposition the University was unable to accept, because she was not able to fulfil financially the condition accompanying it. We can only predict what the Museum would have been had it been able to join in this way with the Smithsonian Institution. However the relations with this institution were not severed, and often since it has given aid by means of classifying, collecting, or by donations. Dr. H. M. Bannister, a resident of Evanston, who was in the employ of the Smithsonian Institution aided the Museum by obtaining books of reference, soliciting donations and, when in Evanston, by arranging and labeling specimens, and also by depositing his private collection.

We have referred briefly to Mr. Robert Kennicott and his work. But before we proceed further we should speak of another; for in the history of the Museum of North-

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thirty-seven years that the Museum grew from a mere nucleus to almost its present size. This was Dr. Oliver Marcy, curator of the Museum, Professor of Natural Science, for twenty years Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, and thrice its Acting President. "At the time of his election Northwestern University could not boast of anything that merited the name Museum." An important part of his life work consisted in building up a museum. During the course of his labors he classified and labeled more than seventy-two thousand zoological, botanical, archaeological, and geological specimens.

The accessions during the early years were numerous, a few of which have already been mentioned. Besides these, some of the larger ones were: a collection of 600 specimens from Krantz at Bonn, illustrating European zoology, purchased from Dr. R. S. Foster in 1860. Rev. M. M. Parkhurst in 1868 deposited with the University his large Oriental collection, illustrating the arts and the philosophy of the Japanese; the Dr. George Vasey collection of Rocky Mountain plants, consisting of 600 well mounted and labeled specimens, was purchased through Dr. Marcy for \$100; this collection was accompanied by 50 species of mosses, the donation of Dr. Vasey; by exchange the Museum received from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University 103 species, 290 specimens of fossils, mammals, birds and corals; through the favor of Mr. A. H. Worthen, Director of the Geological Survey of Illinois, were received 400 labeled geological

specimens. Dr. Marcy added 1,000 specimens of fossils, minerals and shells, also a collection of fossils from the Niagara limestone of this vicinity. These were described by Dr. Marcy and Professor Alexander Winchell of the University of Michigan in a monograph, published in 1865. The collection contains the original types of several species and is therefore specially valuable."* Many other collections might be mentioned but it would require pages to name even the more valuable accessions or the donors of them. Thus we must be satisfied with a mere mention of the same.

The first printed report of the Museum was that of Dr. Marcy, in 1871, fourteen years after the executive committee announced their purpose of forming a museum. In his report Dr. Marcy says "The past year is the first in the history of the University in which with propriety the University could claim to have a department of Natural History. You are aware *that science cannot be learned from books. To learn science the student must study the things themselves and their phenomena.*"

Until 1870 Northwestern had no room set apart for the Museum. Some of the specimens were kept by the different departments to be used in their respective classes, and the remainder were kept in room 3 of Old College. In 1870 a room on the fourth floor of University Hall was

*Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. Memoirs, Vol. I, pp. 81-114, 40, 1866-1869.

fitted up for the collections. This gave the students access to many valuable collections heretofore inaccessible. During the same year the work of arranging and cataloguing was begun, and a taxidermist was employed, who, besides mounting specimens, aided in collection.

We have now seen something of the beginning of the Museum. These fourteen years were spent in collecting the material, classifying the same, and securing for it a home. A museum room having been opened, it was only natural that the interest in the Museum should increase more rapidly. Such was the fact. New cases were added, accessions increased and more space demanded. The large room became entirely inadequate and again the packing process was resumed. Valuable donations as well as purchased materials were often not seen by the student body or the visiting public. But the interest was maintained even under these conditions. No better proof of this could be given than to mention the class gifts, which are a fair register of the interest of the student body. Of these we speak of two which were of great value to the Museum, viz: the skeleton of the Hauser elephant and that of the whale. "The elephant was killed at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains 1,030 miles from Calcutta. The animal was probably nearly 200 years old, and was 11 feet, 2 inches high or somewhat larger than Jumbo, and is the largest elephant skeleton in America," the gift of the class of 1872. The skeleton of the whale, a perfect specimen,



THE MUSEUM



40 feet long, came to us as the gift of the class of 1878, at a cost to the class of \$900.*

This growing interest could be met satisfactorily in but

*"I am glad the story of the whale is at last to be written. Dr. G. E. Ackerman and I constituted a committee that made the purchase of Prof. Ward. The class hired the money from James Wheaton and G. E. Ackerman, and paid Prof. Ward cash, thereby getting quite a reduction,—I cannot tell how much. The whale was thrown ashore by a great wave on the coast of Florida, I believe, surely on the South Atlantic. Prof. Ward of Rochester secured the skeleton and put it up in the best condition. At the time that Northwestern University got it, it was supposed to be the finest whale skeleton in America. There were larger ones, but this is so complete and well preserved as to make it unusual. Directly or indirectly President C. H. Fowler had suggested to the class of '77 that it would be a good thing to secure the whale for Northwestern University. '77 had several class meetings on the matter, at last voted not to purchase. As soon as it was known that '77 had dropped the matter '78 held a meeting and in a few moments determined to purchase the whale. Then '77 was said to be very sorry that it had been given up by the class, and some member became very enthusiastic and proposed to purchase the whale anyway. Rumors of that kind caused the committee of '78 to take a very early start next morning. We reached the Chicago Exposition building where Ward's natural history exhibit was before the doors were opened. Soon we gained admittance, found with some difficulty some of Ward's attendants, and he gave us some vague directions regarding a barber shop in which Prof. Ward might possibly be found. With lather still on his face we presented him with our letter of introduction from Prof. Marcy, and negotiations were started and soon finished. Prof. Ward came to Evanston and was the guest of Dr. Marcy. Some time after the whale was in position in Northwestern University Museum a human skeleton was found well placed in the ribs of the whale. The human skeleton was marked "77'."

JOSEPH T. LADD.

"The wails of the 'whaled!' I am not aware that Dr. Marcy took any part in the class struggles over the purchase of the big fish. He was very anxious to have it for his department and encouraged the good natured rivalry, but when it became bitter he discreetly looked wise and gave unbiased counsel. . . . Chum, J. T. Ladd, and I . . . closed the purchase just as a committee from the other class put in an appearance. After they had been beaten, they claimed they had not wanted it! . . . As I recollect it, the price paid was \$700. The owner threw off \$200 (the original price being \$900), perhaps through Dr. Marcy's influence. I do not know. The money was raised by voluntary subscriptions in our class. There were nearly a hundred of us, but about fifty of us footed most of the bills. It cost some of us over thirty dollars each before we were through."

GEORGE E. ACKERMAN

one way viz: that of supplying its demands, at least in part. This was done during the school year of 1883-1884 by the opening of the Ethnological room, in which was exhibited case after case of specimens which had previously been stored away. Still only a portion of the material could be placed in the cases. The remainder however, was arranged in drawers and made accessible. The Parkhurst collection, already mentioned, after being in the possession of the University for so many years was placed for the first time where it could be seen by visitors.

At this time was made one of the most interesting and instructive additions* to this department of the Museum by Dr. Wm. A. Phillips† of Evanston, who deposited many fragments of arrow heads, large quantities of flint flakes, broken pebbles and unfinished cores. These were found upon a sand ridge near the lake shore and indicate a place of manufacture by the Indians. The above were arranged by Dr. Phillips, so as to show the different stages in the process of manufacture. Mr. William H. Crawford made an interesting addition in the gift of more than sixty stone implements, mostly from Randolph County Indians. The Museum at this time (1884) received a number of pieces of pottery, showing the development of art among the

*Description of the same may be found in "Science" Vol. III, p. 273, by Dr. Phillips.

†This department owes much to Dr. Phillips, who has been the principal factor in developing it. At the present time Dr. Phillips has material at the Field Museum, which it is his intention to deposit in the Museum of Northwestern University as soon as there is a suitable place made for it.

mound builders; also material from Japan, China, India and the Islands of the Pacific. Two years later was added a collection from a pueblo in New Mexico, made by Ruter W. Springer.

Within the two years, 1884-6, the capacity of the Museum was increased until it occupied the entire fourth floor of University Hall, with the exception of two rooms. But as before, the space did not long prove to be adequate. The pertinent question was how can we take care of the many valuable accessions received and incoming.*

In the year 1887 the Babcock herbarium was presented to the University by Mrs. Henry H. Babcock, the widow of Henry H. Babcock. This was a large and valuable gift. It contained 10,000 plants collected from all parts of the world. Most of these were mounted and in the best possible condition; evidently done by Professor Babcock himself. Dr. Robert M. Hatfield of the Board of Trustees furnished the means for mounting the unmounted specimens. This herbarium is the result of Mr. Babcock's life work and remains as his monument.

What is known as the College Herbarium contains more than 15,000 specimens. It has been collected by many persons; some, students of the University; others, friends, who have donated private collections. Besides the herbariums, we have a collection of algae of Cook County. This

years (1894-1904). There is also in the botanical part of the Museum a collection of woods, fruits and seeds. If this could have space for systematic arrangement, it would make one of the most interesting and instructive sections of the entire Museum. Not only could something be learned here of the trees, their shape, size, appearance, their fruits and seeds, but much of their usefulness to man. By means of the present collection many industries now hardly known by our young people, might be apprehended. The turpentine and resin industry of the southern forest would be readily understood; also likewise how people make cloth out of bark. At a glance might be seen how baskets, matting and various articles are made from the fibre of trees. In a sentence, one would be made to realize something of the importance of the vegetable kingdom to man; to see how it touches his welfare at many points, in his food, his clothing, his books and papers, as well as his sense of beauty. Our Professor C. B. Atwell has been alert for years to the interest of these collections. They give us a knowledge of the flora of various sections of the United States and of foreign countries.

The specimens in the botanical department, as in most of the other departments of the Museum are the result of nearly fifty years of steady, consistent work. Many were collected by Robert Kennicott himself, many by students from year to year; small donations were frequent. It is difficult to separate these donations so as to ascertain the time of their accession, for most collections when received

must be divided and placed according to classification. In the College Herbarium of 15,000 or more specimens, we have the Vasey collection already mentioned, and the L. N. Johnson collection of seven thousand specimens. The last is a quite recent accession.

The University is the possessor of the head and horns of a great Irish elk. "The sweep of its horns measures eleven feet nine inches. The width of the palm is thirteen inches."* This magnificent specimen was exhumed from beneath a peat bog near Limerick, Ireland. It lived in the middle Quarternary period of geological history. This would make it older than the pyramids of Egypt. Its great age makes it one of the most interesting specimens in the Museum.

The number of shells in the Museum is large. Until 1888 but few of them were accessible, but during the year there were constructed 64 feet of horizontal show cases and 192 feet of drawer room besides the shelves, all of which were devoted to shells. At this time the number was increased by receiving from W. W. Calkins 5,881 specimens, and 829 species. These well represent the fresh water shell of the southern states. The marine shell are from China, from the west coast of the United States, from Florida and the West Indies.

In 1891 Charles M. Deering presented to the Museum

Mrs. Cummings donated a collection of 931 coins. These coins with others represent many nations and several centuries. Still the following statement is certainly too broad: "We have two table cases with all kinds of money used by civilized and uncivilized man, shell, wampum, coin and paper."* From Professor J. B. Steere were purchased 439 specimens from the Philippine Islands, 282 of which were skins of birds, and 150 were specimens of corals.† In 1893 the accessions were large. 1,000 specimens were added to the herbarium and large collections of minerals valued at \$8,000 were received from Frank E. Tyler.

The Columbian Exposition gave the University a great opportunity to select for the Museum desired material and through the accessions made at that time, principally by purchase, the educational value of the Museum was doubled. The whole number of specimens acquired by the Museum during the year 1893-4, was 11,930. Of this number more than one-half, or about 6,500, came to us through the Columbian Exposition. They represented 14 States of the Union and 21 different foreign countries. The following are a few of the accessions: *Birds and Mammals*.—All the birds and mammals exhibited by New South Wales at the Columbian Exposition. They numbered 450 specimens. To people on this side of the globe these are of the most interest. "Some of them are strangely composite types. The echidna has the beak of a bird, the

*Pres. Rep. 1897.

†Curator's Rep. 1892.

feet of a quadruped, the spine of hedgehog, the fur of a muskrat, and it lays eggs. The duckmole has a beak like a duck, the fur of a mole, it lives in the water and burrows in the banks of streams."

Most of the mammals from Australia are marsupials. Quite a number of kangaroos and of kangaroo type were in the collection, also the Australian bear, flying squirrels, wombats, rats, rabbits and native dogs. The most prominent among these accessions is the collection of seals. These are mounted on rock like substance and give a pleasing effect.

From Norway were received 72 specimens of birds and mammals, including a reindeer and its sledge, white bear, two heads of elk, a head of walrus, and a mounted fox.

Birds.—The number in the New South Wales collection is 390. From British Guiana were received fifteen birds; from Illinois 300 birds' skins.

Botany.—The department of botany received 1,231 specimens, 165 specimens of polished wood.

Anthropology.—To the department of anthropology were added material from the United States, Russia, Bulgaria, Lapland, Corea and Brazil. Among these were 1,800 stone implements from Princeton, Wisconsin.

From France were received 456 specimens showing silk-worm culture.

Many separate specimens were secured, some of which are indeed additions to the Museum. The buffalo and

The number of minerals and rock was large. These will be mentioned in another place.

This was for the Museum its banner year in accessions. The two remaining rooms on the fourth floor of University Hall were fitted for the collections, but after this had been done, it was estimated that the space needed for the proper display of the material, old and new, in the Museum, would be four times that then occupied. Some relief was received by moving the minerals (with the exception of those needed in the departments other than that of mineralogy) to Science Hall. These were placed in charge of Professor Crook, who has arranged them in cases, and has since added much material, some of which was collected during expeditions made by himself for such purpose, some by the deposit of his private collection, some by purchase and much by solicited donations. The collection represents almost all countries. The "Ayers Collection" is the largest single accession.

Besides the collection kept in Science Hall, the departments of geology and mineralogy have an excellent collection of rocks and minerals which is being used by the different classes. To this collection during Professor U. S. Grant's incumbency have been added many typical rock, accompanied by a goodly number of sections of the same, also some minerals. Among these accessions should be mentioned collections of rocks and ores from a number of mining localities, especially complete sets from Lake Superior iron and Lake Superior copper districts, the Crip-

ple Creek district, the Butte, Montana copper district, and the Wisconsin lead and zinc districts. Here should be mentioned the private collection loaned by Dr. Grant, consisting of 450 typical rocks; and also more than 1,200 specimens deposited with the University belonging to the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. The working value of this department has been much increased by the securing of 300 rock slides.

A prominent part of the Museum is that of preserved animals. These represent especially the fauna of Illinois. Such specimens are necessary in courses in comparative zoology.

We must acknowledge that the accessions of late have been comparatively small. Special mention should here be made of the collections gathered and donated by Mr. G. L. Cole and son, F. A. Cole, illustrating life in the southwestern parts of our country, especially the cliff dwellers. Because of insufficient space for the present collection, but little effort has been made to secure more, with the exception of what material has been needed directly for class use. What has been acquired is thus of the highest value.

The Museum is well supplied with models, books of reference, charts and instruments to aid students. Most of these are kept by the professors in charge of the depart-

seum. The first, of course, is to go to the source and collect, and then prepare it for exhibition and use. But only a small portion is obtained through the collections made by those who have charge of the museum; much of it comes by way of donations, much is purchased, and much is obtained by trading. One museum will exchange its duplicate specimens with another museum for new specimens which, however, are most likely duplicate specimens at that museum. The cost is comparatively small and both museums are benefited.

Although the support of the Museum has been constant and loyal, the financial outlay has not been large. Each year since the beginning there has been an appropriation made for museum purposes. This has been sometimes used in purchase of new material, sometimes in providing cases, other times in preparing, labeling, classifying or mounting material already acquired.

Our collections are well selected and large, the material is valuable not only to the student in the departments, that by necessity must depend upon the collection, but to all students. It should also be made available to the public as one means of increasing interest in the University. At present we must say with regret, that our Museum good as it is, needed by all as it is, is packed away. "We have everything necessary for an ideal museum—except the building." Such a building should consist of room enough not only to exhibit all the material collected, but to accommodate the departments of Botany, Geology, Miner-

alogy, Zoology and Anthropology with lecture rooms and laboratories.

THE MINERALOGICAL MUSEUM

By ALJA ROBINSON CROOK

A consideration of the place which the various departments of a college museum occupy in the educational field leads to the conviction that none is more important than the place filled by a museum of Mineralogy. For, example, to the biological sciences a museum is of but medium importance, inasmuch as the chief concern of the botanist, zoologist, and physiologist is with living tissue. Their materials are readily accessible and are of perishable nature. Again, general geology deals with objects for the most part too vast to suggest a museum. But a museum of mineralogy concerns itself with materials which can readily be brought together, and which, with proper care, can be preserved as long as the building in which they are housed is in existence. The student of Mineralogy can collect but a small part of the materials which he must study. Many miles of travel and years of search would be necessary to enable him to find the things essential for an acquaintance with the minerals which are important because of their intrinsic and economic value, or because of the great place which they fill in the constitution of the uni-

Influenced to a greater or less extent by this fact, those interested have been working for several years to build up a representative museum of Mineralogy for Northwestern. When the department of Mineralogy was founded in '93, about one thousand specimens which Prof. Oliver Marcy had assembled by various means were transferred to Science Hall. To them were added about one thousand specimens which Professor C. H. Gordon at that time an instructor in the Academy, had carefully packed in Kansas City and brought to the University as the gift of Mr. F. H. Tyler, a Northwestern alumnus of the class of '73. For years Mr. Tyler had been an enthusiastic collector and student of minerals. Living and traveling in the west, he had used the opportunity to collect good representatives of the ores of western mining regions from Canada to South America.

In the collection which he gave to the University, some of the most valuable specimens are choice samples of wire silver, and a half-dozen red wulfenites and vanadanites. The vanadanites are scattered over a rock in red hexagonal prisms as thick as the "lead" of a pencil and about an eighth of an inch long. The collection contains more garnets than would be enough to give every alumnus of the institution a souvenir. Among the best of the crystallized specimens are calcites in a great variety of forms representing English and American localities. Most of them would be an ornament to any museum. The University is under great obligation to Mr. Tyler for his valuable gift.

The specimens which Dr. Marcy had brought together contained few crystals, but were for the most part crude specimens, many of which were the gifts of friends of the University, and a larger part of which Dr. Marcy had himself collected. Probably the most beautiful specimens in this collection are thirty agates from India. The most valuable single specimen is a calcite group brought by Rev. Dr. Dustan Kemble, class of '80, from the famous mines of Guanajuato, Mexico. It consists of many finely terminated brown crystals, some of which are six inches long, covering a square foot of matrix.

Around these 2,000 specimens of the Marcy and Tyler collections as a nucleus, the museum has grown since September, '93 until now there are in Science Hall more than 12,000 specimens.

The museum is under obligations to a number of missionaries in foreign lands who have sent back specimens of the minerals from localities famous for some particular species, and to other alumni who have from time to time improved the opportunities which came to them of making interesting contributions to the collection. Mr. S. B. Hart, class of 1902, sent many beautiful calcites and aragonites from Wind Cave, South Dakota. Some of them are masses of pure white, fibrous, arborescent crystals others are brown, nodular, and cross-ribbed deposits six to twelve inches in diameter. While on a trip to the Lake Superior iron mining regions, Miss Ambrose, Assistant Librarian, sent a box of good specimens illustrating that lo-

ber of well-chosen specimens of some of the minerals in the State of New York. The most beautiful specimen is a large mass of translucent green fluorite showing on one side cubic faces.

And many other friends have presented from one to a hundred specimen. Sometimes the zeal of the donor is unaccompanied by knowledge, and the University is driven to the unpleasant duty of "looking the gift horse in the mouth" with the result of denying the gift room in the museum. But by far the greater part of the contributions are valuable. The best single gift by any one not directly connected with the University was that of Mr. Tyler.

The James Ayres collection which was given in 1901 contains several hundred very beautiful specimens. The finest things in it are quartz crystals of great size and perfection and large marcasites. The quartzes are the pride of the whole collection. (The twelve specimens at left of lower shelf Fig. 1.)

Fine quartzes were also contained among the minerals which were the gift of Mr. D. B. Elliott a friend of the writer.

The collection of Mr. William E. Kitchell, formerly State Geologist of New Jersey, was presented to the University in 1899 by his daughter, Mrs. R. C. Lake, and this



CASE OF QUARTZ CRYSTALS





interesting material such as flint nodules from the chalk cliffs of England, and staurolite from the famous Massachusetts locality. .

During the World's Fair in Chicago in '93, the opportunity of obtaining material for the department to which he had just been appointed suggested itself to the writer, and he began to approach exhibitors for the purpose of learning what material they would give to the University Museum. The outlook was so promising that the plan was suggested to President Henry Wade Rogers, who immediately took up the matter and obtained an appropriation from the University to aid in the work of collecting. President Rogers secured from the Board of World's Fair Directors permission to make such collections. For three months the writer spent his available time in the work of collecting all kinds of materials. President Rogers, Professors Marcy and Atwell and ladies of the University Guild also spent time in the work. One who could have seen President Rogers on a cold December night, supperless at nine o'clock at night, struggling to help load heavy materials onto a truck wagon, would have concluded that his heart was with the University.

As the result of requests more or less persistently made, of dinners given, and of some money spent, thirteen large moving wagons full of material were obtained for the University museum. Among this material

mony and clays. There are nickel ores from the island of New Caledonia. One piece of garnierite (a nickel silicate) is a green and brown slab three feet long, one foot wide, and five inches thick. (Fig. 2). There is tin ore (cassiterite) from the Strait Settlements; auriferous sands, from farther India; antimony and coal, from Japan; copper and gold, from Africa; asphalt, from Trinidad; platinum, gold, quicksilver, antimony, malachite, salt, and coal from Russia. Hematite, from Germany, used as a source of iron for the big Krupp guns, is represented by a large specimen. There are mica, graphite, and ores of precious metals from Canada. Thus it is literally true that the ends of the earth have contributed to the collection. The material used for lubricants, paints and pencils is well illustrated by a graphite mass three feet long, two and a half feet wide, and one foot thick from Canada. From Norway there is a green mass of actinolite nearly two feet in diameter, illustrating some of the materials from which the Norwegian mountains are built. The beautiful alabaster of Pisa, Italy, is represented by two large masses, rounded in order that, when rolled into the hold of a ship for transportation, they might not be cracked through and through by the concussion of jagged corners. (Fig. 3). Had these rounded masses fallen into the hand of a skilful sculptor, they might have been transformed into beautiful statues. As it is they

Since collecting the material at the World's Fair the writer has added about six thousand specimens by purchase, and gifts, and by materials obtained in the field. The aim has been to acquire minerals in such quantities that they can be used for measurement, experiment and assay, and in masses large enough to attract the attention of the student. The attempt has been made to round out the collection which had been noticeably weakest in the class of silicates. Not only do distant countries send their contributions, but various parts of the United States are well represented, and the neighboring states and Illinois also. Lead, zinc, coal and building stones of the Mississippi Valley region have been assembled. A collection of Illinois minerals,—fluorite, quartz, graphite, asphalt, etc.,—has been begun. The growth of the Museum of late years, although so greatly needed, has been retarded by numerous causes, among which lack of space is most hampering. If the present area were doubled there would be some relief, but three or four times the space now at

to obtain materials from remote localities and difficult positions. At times he nearly perishes with cold in some mountain region; at others he is in danger of sun-stroke as he trudges through dust over arid regions. At the close of a long day's trip when his strength seems hardly equal to the return to camp unloaded he is sure to have his geological sack weighted down with various treasures of bulk and high specific gravity. But his heart is in the work, and the "Museum Appropriation" is small, so he plods along. His reward is in gaining materials which oftentimes could not be purchased, and in the building up of a museum which to the scientific student may fill a place analogous to that occupied by a library in the work of a student of literature.

CHAPTER X

THE LIBRARY

LODILLA AMBROSE

THE University is a great educational enterprise, its varied forms of effort lead toward no mean end. That end is the liberal systematic training of young men and women, the ultimate development of men and women of bodily vigor, mental poise, and sound character. In the accomplishment of its great object, many agencies coöperate, each futile without the others. One of these agencies is the university library. What is its place in the larger whole? What relation does it sustain to the other parts of the educational body? The library is the very heart of the throbbing life. Does a healthy heart action connote a body tingling with power? Then will the alert administration of an adequate library contribute to the working efficiency of every department of the University. If the University community be one great family, then is the library its great living room, the center of its home life; and there each from gravest dean to friskiest freshman finds good cheer and helpfulness suited to need.

In its intimate relation to the life of higher education, the University library finds clear definition of its scope and functions. Among its books the tomes of scholarship takes first place—the discoveries of science, the records of history, the real literature of all ages and tongues,—and whatever is accessory thereto. Its public is a community of learned specialists and students working under them on definite subjects of investigation. In its training of men

effort, instruction and the extension of the limits of human knowledge. It were bootless to teach if that teaching led the taught into fields of knowledge having fixed bounds. The teacher who leads students to pioneer efforts on the frontiers of knowledge may inspire men and women who will one day outstrip himself.

The University library is organized to meet the needs of professor and student in the twofold work of instruction and research. In making this organization, the first consideration is the accumulation of books, the second, the means of facilitating the use of them. For all readers is gathered a well balanced working collection, including reference books and bibliographies, as well as the authorities on matters that may often be the object of inquiry though not specifically included in any course of study. In the work of instruction the library is the rival of the text-book; the student does not learn one book by rote, but compares and weighs many books. The library is the complement of the class room. That it may be this to the largest extent, it has a full representation of the best old and new books on the subjects taught in the curriculum with all needed duplication to meet the requirements of large classes. The elementary books in the subjects and the lighter ones on their border lines are included. Entertaining reading provided for occasional leisure hours teaches the student the recreation of books. For the work of research and allied lines of scholarly activity books of widely varying character are accumulated. Sources of all kinds

are collected, notable books of all time, sets of great periodicals, proceedings and transactions of learned societies, documentary material, great bibliographies,—whatever will give information and whatever will facilitate the finding of it. Whoever would extend the limits of human knowledge must have through books the means of knowing the current limits of that knowledge, and the advances by which, historically, these present confines have been reached.

There was a day when accumulation seemed to be the chief function of the University library, at least as far as the instructed were concerned. Witness the ancient rule of an eastern university: "Students shall come to the library four at a time when sent for by the librarian, and they shall not enter the library beyond the librarian's table on penalty of threepence for every offence." But accumulation is only a beginning. Fifty thousand or five hundred thousand valuable volumes in a great building do not constitute a library. A library is more than a "mob of books," a mere aggregation; it is an assembling of worthy books under such complete organization and surveillance that the particular book or books needed by any reader on any subject will reach him with the least possible expenditure of his time. If the books belonging to a university are to be a library, there must be at least a definite well ordered system of classification on the shelves with the accompany-

trained staff sufficiently numerous to administer and continue the organized system with efficiency.

It is worthy of note that in the very founding of two venerable American universities regard was had to the library. When John Harvard in 1638 bequeathed half his fortune to supplement the grant for a college made two years before by the General Court, he also gave to the college all his library, two hundred and sixty valuable volumes. In 1700, a meeting of Connecticut ministers appointed eleven of their number to form a college association. To the subsequent meeting these men each brought books, placing them on a table with these words, "I give these books for the founding a college in this colony." In these forty or more volumes, Yale College had, even before the granting of its charter, the nucleus of a library.

Lovers of Northwestern's library cannot point to a beginning so striking; however, references to it are found early in the records of the University. The meeting of the University trustees held in June, 1856, was the first after the institution was opened to students. At that meeting the faculty presented a report in which was made evident the need of a library for the new university. A committee of the trustees thereupon appointed made the following report: "The committee on library recommend that the executive committee be authorized to expend one thousand dollars in the purchase of books for the commencement of a library during the present year, and that the same amount be set apart from year to year for additions thereto, the

catalogue to be selected under the direction of the faculty." During the next college year a room for the library was set apart in the university building. President Randolph Sinks Foster had an essential part in the beginnings of the library. In June, 1857, it was reported as containing 1,977 volumes and 37 pamphlets. President Foster selected and purchased many of these books, and in addition gave his first year's salary to the book fund. In 1857 and 1858 the motion making an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars for the purchase of books was rescinded. In 1860, 675 volumes, principally historical and philosophical works, were bought from the library of President Foster. Charles Kimball Bannister, '69, compiled a catalogue of the Library which was printed in 1868. It is a thin pamphlet with a green cover. Basing the estimate on this catalogue, the library then possessed about three thousand volumes.

Luther Leland Greenleaf, of Evanston, made the first great gift of books to the library. His bounty made possible the purchase of the library of Johann Schulze, Ph.D., a member of the Prussian Ministry of Public Instruction (*Ministerium der geistlichen, Unterrichts-, und Medizinal-Angelegenheiten*). But to the efforts of Daniel Bonbright,, LL.D., professor of the Latin language and literature, was due the opportunity to make the purchase. While in Europe in 1869, he learned that the collection was on the market, made a special trip to Berlin to ex-

another foreign scholar's library has crossed the Atlantic to minister to American research. The library collected by Johann Schulze, eminent as a scholar and a publisher, contains 11,246 volumes, and about nine thousand pamphlets. The latter are chiefly dissertations from German universities. The particular strength of the library is in the Greek and Latin classics, both text and illustrative material. With it came his own manuscript catalogue. Accepting his note, "*ed. princ.*", added to the end of the title, the collection contains 126 first editions of Greek authors and 8 first editions of Latin authors. I say nothing of other editions noted as "*rarissima*" or "*splendissimus*." Here are found the greater works of many whose very names are known only to the specialist or the cataloguer. This collection contains important works in history, political science, philosophy and German literature.

No second gift of so great value has yet been made to the library, but lesser gifts of later years are sufficient factors in its working power. In 1878 William Brewster and Lyman Judson Gage purchased and gave to the university that portion of the library of the late Oliver Wendell Willard devoted to local United States history and political science. In 1895 Mrs. Patterson, of Philadelphia, gave nearly five hundred volumes, chiefly biblical



OLD QUARTERS OF LAW SCHOOL



OLD QUARTERS OF LAW SCHOOL



created a fund for the purchase of the Hansard Parliamentary Debates. Two years later, other gifts of money made it possible to buy complete sets of the reports of the United States Supreme Court and of the Illinois Supreme Court. In 1898 also, the generosity of a few friends put into the librarian's hands \$1,850 for the purchase of the later editions of the Greek and Latin classics not found in the Greenleaf library.

In 1898 likewise came a special collection of German authors (2,533 volumes), the private library of Geheimer Regierungsrath Schneider, of Schleswig, Germany. It includes first editions of Goethe, Lessing, and Schiller, Reformation prints from Luther's own lifetime, and a large number of curious little *Musen Almanache* and *Taschenbücher*. These dumpy little *Bücher* with absurd illustrated covers furnish the first printed edition of much that is notable in German prose and verse. The late Professor Henry Cohn secured from German citizens of Chicago a fund for the purchase of this distinctive collection of modern German literature.

The Academy owes to Dr. Herbert Franklin Fisk its special library of over seven hundred volumes, begun in 1900. The same year Norman Waite Harris, of Chicago, gave \$750 for the purchase of books in economics. Then also Mrs. Marcy gave a selection from the valuable scientific library of her husband, the late Oliver Marcy, LL.D., professor of geology; and Mrs. Cohn presented some of the linguistic treasures of the library of her

husband, the late Henry Cohn, assistant professor of German. At various times Charles James Morse, of Evanston, has given what aggregates upwards of two hundred volumes and as many pamphlets on engineering and miscellaneous subjects. In 1904 the heirs of Charles Franklin Dunbar, LL.D., professor of political economy in Harvard University, gave a selection of books from his library amounting to over four hundred volumes besides pamphlets. These were for the most part standard general works in economics and specialized treatises in finance.

The United States government is a constant and generous donor to the library. Senator John Alexander Logan designated it as a depository of United States publications, May 26, 1876. The library has now an important collection of these national documents. An effort has been made to gather also the official publications of states and cities.

An important addition to the library in its earlier days was made by the purchase in 1874 of that choice collection of general literature which had been gathered as the private library of the late Henry Sanborn Noyes, A.M., professor of mathematics.

Books and specified sums for the buying of books, have not been the only gifts to the Library. In 1865, when the library had less than three thousand volumes, Orrington Lunt conveyed to the University a tract of land 157 acres in extent situated in North Evanston. In so doing, he paid certain subscriptions already made. The balance he gave

as a permanent endowment. The deed of gift is a quaint old document on blue paper with bright orange Civil War revenue stamps on it. It does not specify that the gift is for the library, and names the land the "Orrington Lunt endowment property." But evidently the generous donor's thought and wish were in that direction, for three years later this property was reserved by the board of trustees for the library, and called the "Orrington Lunt library fund." Soon after, a portion of the land was sold; during the succeeding years many expensive improvements have been made on it. It is now valued at \$90,000. As Evans-ton grows in the years to come, this endowment property will yield a larger and larger income for the purchase of books.

Still another great gift to the library has not yet been mentioned. In the days of beginnings, in December, 1856, the business agent was empowered to fit up a room for the library in the university building. There was but one then, and it is now called Old College. The library's first removal came in 1869, when it was taken to rooms on the third floor of the new University Hall. For a quarter of a century groaning janitors and expressmen carried additions to the library up two and a half flights of stairs, until the very building groaned with the weight of tons of books. And there was no longer any place at all to put books or readers. One prudent trustee in 1859 recommended a fireproof library building. In 1885 the report of the

a separate building for the library. The matter was taken up again in the president's report for 1890-91.

On the twenty-second day of July, 1891, Orrington Lunt, then vice-president of the board of trustees, made known his intention of giving \$50,000 toward a library building. Other friends of the University contributed varying sums to the building fund to the amount of \$15,000. This sum included \$5,000 given by Mrs. Hatfield as a memorial of her husband, the late Rev. Robert Miller Hatfield, D.D., a trustee and loyal friend of the University. To these private gifts was added an appropriation from the funds of the University sufficient to furnish a total of \$100,000 for building.

In honor of Mr. Lunt's two generous gifts, the new building was called the Orrington Lunt Library. It was erected under the superintendence of the architect, William Augustus Otis, C. E., of Chicago. It was set apart to library uses September 26, 1894, and the dedicatory exercises were conducted in the assembly room of the building in the afternoon. The formal program was as follows: invocation by the Rev. Franklin Woodbury Fisk, D.D., LL.D., president of the Chicago Theological Seminary; address of presentation by Orrington Lunt; address of acceptance by President Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D.; dedication ode, by Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller; address by Charles Kendall Adams, LL.D., president of the University of Wisconsin. The more public exercises were held in the evening in the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

The late Justin Winsor, LL.D., librarian of Harvard University, gave a worthy address on "The Development of the Library."

The library building stands on the Evanston campus facing Sheridan Road. It is 162 feet long and 73 feet wide in the center. Built of buff Bedford limestone (called "buff" but actually soft gray in color), and topped with a roof of red conosera tile, it stands out well against its background of dark green oaks. Its architecture is an adaptation of the Italian Renaissance, simple in outline and unornamented. The center is finished by a large semi-circular porch; the frieze above the Ionic columns bears in antique lettering the words, "Orrington Lunt Library."

The interior has been planned with regard to future additions to the building. The main floor and two-thirds of the basement floor are devoted exclusively to library uses. The rest of the building provides seminar rooms, offices, recitation rooms, and the like. On the second floor is found also an assembly room seating five hundred persons, and a large art room. On the main floor, the north wing makes the reading room (seating 120 persons), the center and south wing make the book room, and a rear extension gives two administrative offices. The delivery desk and card catalogue cases divide the reading room from the book room. Large high windows admit light from above the level of the tables. On this floor all the woodwork and furniture are of red oak in natural finish. Scotch cork carpet is the clean and noiseless floor covering. All stories of

the building are connected by a book-lift and a speaking tube. Steam heat is furnished from a detached station, and the artificial lighting is by electricity.

Each of the professional schools of the University has its own library selected to meet its peculiar needs. These schools are located in Chicago, their libraries are under administration distinct from that of the University Library, and details concerning them will be found in the accounts of these schools. Garrett Biblical Institute, situated on the Evanston campus, has its own independent theological library. The Dearborn Observatory, also in Evanston, has a library of about one thousand volumes and as many pamphlets, and up to the present time it has not been possible to give this special collection suitable organization and correlation to the University Library.

For more than thirty years of the library's history, there are but few statistics. Beginning in January, 1888, records of increasing scope and completeness have been kept. It is therefore possible to view the library's progress since that date in some detail. In June, 1857, 1,977 volumes and 37 pamphlets were reported; in June, 1870, 3,635 volumes (the Greenleaf Library had not yet been delivered); and in June, 1887, 21,051 volumes. In the eighteen years since that date, the number of bound volumes has increased two and three-quarters times. In 1892 an estimate of the pamphlets was made, and since that time the collection has more than doubled.*

*The accessions since June, 1887, have been as follows:

Year	Bound Volumes					Pamphlets	
	Gift	Pur- chase	Ex- change	Total acces- sions	Total No. of vols. in Library	Acces- sions	Total No. in Library
1887-88	592	286	.....	878	21,929	.....	.....
1888-89	159	482	.....	641	22,570	.....	.....
1889-90	340	369	.....	709	23,279	.....	.....
1890-91	350	487	.....	837	24,116	.....	.....
1891-92	280	602	.....	882	24,998	*300	15,000
1892-93	1,474	616	.....	2,090	27,088	*3,000	18,000
1893-94	1,078	727	12	1,817	28,905	*1,600	19,000
1894-95	454	646	56	1,156	30,061	*1,000	20,000
1895-96	984	240	.....	1,224	31,285	963	21,000
1896-97	1,509	347	3	1,859	33,144	1,074	22,000
1897-98	3,269	953	.....	4,222	37,366	1,423	23,400
1898-99	1,472	1,441	.....	2,913	40,279	1,737	25,000
1899-00	1,402	1,471	26	2,899	43,178	1,827	27,000
1900-01	1,248	1,324	10	2,582	45,764	3,296	30,300
1901-02	858	1,429	1	2,288	48,052	2,846	33,100
1902-03	1,061	2,539	6	3,606	51,658	1,973	35,000
1903-04	729	1,883	25	2,637	54,295	1,778	36,800
1904-05	2,442	1,244	8	3,694	57,989	2,300	39,100

*Estimated.

In the librarian's report for 1870 is found a list of periodicals regularly received at that time, and it includes 39 titles. In 1890, 105 periodicals were on this current list; and in 1905, the number has increased to 370.

The moneys for additions to the library include appropriations for books, periodicals, and binding, and gifts for the purchase of books. The detailed facts are available since 1894-95.* There are decided variations from year to year, but the average amount a year (\$3,543) for the eleven years, is well above the sum for any one of the first three years of the period.

*Appropriations and gifts for additions to the Library since 1894-95 have been as follows:

An essential element in the growth of a library is the amount of use made of it. But when the statistics of this use are under consideration, it should be remembered that these figures are necessarily incomplete. Still they afford some indications of the facts, if, as in the present instance, the same elements are included from year to year. The records here exhibited show but a fraction of the use of the library; for a large part, and that not the least useful nor significant part, of its use is wholly unrecorded. This for the reason that the value of the statistics would not be at all commensurate with the difficulty and inconvenience

Year	Books	Periodicals	Binding	Total appropriation	Gifts of money for purchase of books	Total
1894-95	\$1,273	\$563	\$300	\$2,136	.....	\$2,136
1895-96	158	517	306	981	\$32	1,013
1896-97	459	532	313	1,304	1,000	2,304
1897-98	1,650	561	487	2,698	1,276	3,974
1898-99	2,308	650	541	3,500	1,119	4,619
1899-00	2,100	600	400	3,100	361	3,461
1900-01	2,300	700	500	3,500	750	4,250
1901-02	2,144	756	450	3,350	50	3,400
1902-03	2,120	780	600	3,500	3,244	6,744
1903-04	1,800	860	750	3,500	215	3,715
1904-05	1,800	850	550	3,200	165	3,365

of securing them. Some lines of use not covered by the records may be noted. All the officers of instruction are freely admitted to the alcoves, as are also many advanced students. Some three thousand volumes are kept in open shelves around the reading room; all of these, as well as current periodicals, may be freely consulted without application to an attendant. Observation shows that they are

used regularly, and some of them many times a day. Hundreds of volumes charged out to seminars and laboratories are subjects to constant reference. At the end of seventeen years the recorded use is 20 times what it was at the beginning.* The unrecorded use has certainly increased at the same or a greater rate.

Year	Books lent		Books used in reading room	Total
	Faculty and special list	Students		
1888-89	.....	1,660	.....	1,660
1889-90	.....	1,541	2,335	3,876
1890-91	748	1,535	1,974	4,357
1891-92	.....	1,772	1,863	3,635
1892-93	2,080	2,237	2,184	6,501
1893-94	1,843	2,556	3,220	7,619
1894-95	1,543	2,291	3,594	7,428
1895-96	1,476	2,894	4,306	8,676
1896-97	1,649	2,740	4,811	9,200
1897-98	2,815	3,805	5,338	11,958
1898-99	3,408	3,743	5,111	12,262
1899-00	3,794	3,942	5,202	12,938
1900-01	5,122	3,791	5,638	14,551
1901-02	6,225	3,560	7,817	17,602
1902-03	8,772	3,926	11,306	24,004
1903-04	10,082	5,496	14,225	29,803
1904-05	11,473	5,103	18,203	34,779

The use of the library may be stated in other terms than volumes. In the year 1904-05, 942 persons drew books from the library. A careful estimate based on actual counts made at two different periods of the year showed nearly four hundred readers a day in the reading room. The number of hours during which the library is open

*The recorded use of the Library stated in numbers of volumes has been as follows since 1888-89:

has increased from 28 hours a week in 1887-88 to 78 hours in 1904-05.

The members of the College of Liberal Arts are not the sole patrons of the library, but they constitute by far the largest single group of users. By reference to the University catalogues, it is seen that the faculty numbered 15 in 1887-88, and 56 in 1904-05, a nearly fourfold increase. In 1887-88 there were 236 resident students, and in 1904-05 there were 874, or 3.7 times as many. The relatively rapid development of the library as a working factor in the institution, is shown by the fact that in the period during which its recorded use increased 20 times, its actual number of volumes increased only 2.75 times, the members of the faculty four times, and the number of students 3.7 times.

The corollary of increase in the size and use of a library is increase in amounts set apart for its staff. The total sums appropriated for the salaries of the staff in the same series of years are:

1887-88	\$300	1896-97	\$1,350
1888-89	400	1897-98	1,500
1889-90	400	1898-99	1,750
1890-91	500	1899-00	2,280
1891-92	600	1900-01	2,530
1892-93	700	1901-02	3,240
1893-94	700	1902-03	3,440
1894-95	1,150	1903-04	4,050
1895-96	1,350	1904-05	4,350

For many years some member of the faculty was appointed librarian. Among these were: the Rev. William D. Godman, A.M., David Hilton Wheeler, LL.D., Louis

Kistler, A. M., and Charles William Pearson, A. M. During 1875-76 the Rev. William Haven Daniels was librarian. From 1876-77 to 1886-87 the name of Horace Gray Lunt, A. M., appeared in the University catalogue as librarian. For 1885-86 and 1886-87 and through December, 1887, George E. Wire, M. D., was assistant librarian. Since 1887 no officer has borne the title of librarian. Miss Lodilla Ambrose, Ph.M., was appointed assistant librarian January 1, 1888, and from that date has been in charge of the library. Aside from student assistants, her present staff are: Miss Olinia May Mattison, Ph.B., first assistant (since September, 1898); Miss Frances Currey Pierce, Ph.B., first reading room assistant (since September, 1901); Miss Adaline Maitland Baker, B. L. S., cataloguer (since September, 1902); and Miss Eleanor Frances Lewis, A.B., second reading room assistant (since September, 1904). Members of the staff at an earlier date were: Miss Faith Edith Smith, Ph.B., first assistant for two years; Miss Flora B. Roberts, cataloguer for one year; Miss Ida Estelle Sawyer, Ph. B., cataloguer for two years. Since 1856 the board of trustees has had a committee of its own members to report on the state of the University Library. A committee from the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts bears its part in library affairs. Of this important committee Daniel Bonbright, LL.D., has long been chairman, and the library owes much to his interest

way of stating the object of library administration; that is, "the best reading for the largest number at the least cost." Justin Winsor has put it in this way, "There should be no bar to the use of books but the rights of others. . . . It is with me a fundamental principle that books should be used to the largest extent possible and with the least trouble." This has been the animus of Northwestern's library administration. Unfortunately, restricted resources have too often hindered the symmetrical development of the design actually in mind. The work is now divided among the several members of the staff in such a manner that the number of assistants can be largely increased without disturbing the general plan of organization.

The executive department assumes responsibility for all the external relations of the library. These include the ordering and receiving of books, periodicals, and binding, and of all manner of supplies and equipment. In the internal affairs of the library, this department takes the initial planning and oversight of all its activities. Whether the immediate object of these efforts seems to be books or people, the ultimate end in view ever is due service of readers.

The circulating and reference departments are now practically combined. Supervision of the reading room, issuing of books desired for home use, and searching out authorities on whatever topic may be under investigation—all these phases of service fall to one set of assistants. Books are wary, at times they seem to dodge and hide like some

pursued wild thing. Fortunate the library that has good hunters at the public desk.

Of the catalogue department, readers in general see little and know less. They see and use the carefully prepared alphabetical card catalogue, but are apt to dismiss it with the wish that it did not take so long to finger cards. They do not even faintly conceive of the subjects and languages that wearied the cataloguers' brains before that orderly accurate card index of the library's contents was possible. Cataloguers have a tedious time of it, unenlivened by the inspiration of personal contact with readers that comes to the desk assistants. The shelf department as far as developed, is now included in the catalogue department. The work now in hand is twofold, the care of current accessions and the cataloguing and classification of the older portions of the library. Years of limited funds for the staff have left many a "something still undone" at the end of each year. The Library of Congress and the John Crerar Library are now able to furnish printed cards for many of the books in the library at the bare cost of stock and presswork, and the number they can supply is constantly increasing. This fact makes it possible to lay hold of the organization of the library with a much smaller staff than would otherwise be feasible. The use of printed cards on a large scale was begun January 1, 1904, and yields results even beyond expectation.

The future of Northwestern's Library will depend on

a staff sufficiently large to develop fully the present and prospective resources of the library. The second need is thousands upon thousands of dollars for investment in the literature of scholarship. The third need is a great book stack of modern fireproof and steel construction sufficiently large to house all the treasures of learning that appropriations and benefactions may bring the library for years to come.

DEDICATION ODE

ORRINGTON LUNT LIBRARY

EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER

Father of lights! whose breath divine
Moved through creation's ancient night,
Each pulse of wakening life is thine,
All power and wisdom and delight.

All the deep beauty of the earth,
That charms the eye or thrills the heart,
In Thy wide being had its birth,
Is of Thy wondrous nature part.

Still, at Thy word, the silence breaks
And splendors of the dawn appear;
Still, from Thy hand the clay awakes
To shapes of beauty year by year.

And still, in nature's changeless law,
 Thy voice we hear, Thy face we see,
 And bonds of kindred upward draw
 The souls that Thou hast made to Thee.

Not drifting atoms in the spheres
 Of blind, insensate force are we,
 But born of Thine eternal years,
 And linked with all that yet shall be.

No thought of grandeur or of power,
 No voice of prophet or of sage,
 Dies with its own brief, passing hour,
 But lives to teach in every age.

The deeds heroic souls have wrought
 Shine down the centuries with their light,
 And rich with all the years have brought,
 We count their treasures ours to-night.

Not for one dim horizon's sweep
 Rose on the world their kindling ray;
 Through widening skies their cycles keep
 The constant planets' steadfast way.

Back to the morn of earlier days
 We reach our reverent hands to find,
 And crown with laurel of our praise,
 The glorious Masters of the mind.

O bright immortals! wearing still
The light upon your foreheads set,
Our hearts, with deep, responsive thrill,
Are vibrant to your music yet.

Down the blue vales of Hellas goes
Old Homer, singing to his Greeks;
And where the Avon winds and flows,
The soul of Shakespeare lives and speaks.

Still, for all ages, Dante weaves
His dream of shores no foot hath crossed,
And Milton in his blindness grieves
For every race its Eden lost.

The marbles wrought to shapes divine
By the great sculptors' matchless powers,
In their unchanging beauty shine
To link their own bright day to ours.

Ours the proud story, graven deep
On rocks that front the desert tide,
Where the calm Sphinx her mystery keeps,
Unheeding how the centuries glide;

And theirs, for whose heroic strife
No hand could stay the sinking sun,
Who gave the whole of love and life,
And died with all their fields unwon.

So speeds the long procession by,
 So grows the roll, from year to year;
So to the souls that cannot die,
 New shriness we build, new temples rear.

On swelling dome and springing arch,
 On clustered pillars, blossom-wrought,
We trace their grand, triumphal march,
 And grave the beauty of their thought.

Yet, in our highest thought today,
 Lord of all life! to Thee we bow;
Stars of our lesser world were they,
 Sun of a thousand worlds art Thou!

Make us with heavenly wisdom wise;
 Teach us in human powers to see
But wings by which our souls may rise,
 To find their being's end in Thee.

NOTE.—Read by author at the dedication of Orrington Lunt Library,
September 26. 1904.

' I ' cieties belongs the credit of founding college journalism at Northwestern University. Under the auspices of these two societies, the first periodical of our University made its appearance in January, 1871. The publication was called the *Tripod*, and was published but once a month. This infrequency of issue could hardly be called journalistic in the present acceptance of the word, but in speaking of the early college journals we must use the word journalism in its broadest possible meaning. If there ever was, before or since, another publication by the name of *Tripod*, I have never heard of it. The name was, perhaps, the most journalistic feature of the publication. The name at least was new.

The above statements do not of necessity imply adverse criticism. The name was a good one. The reason is expressed in the initial number: "Our choice of name has been guided by the desire to select a decent one that was not already in use as the title of a periodical publication, and the '*Tripod*' suits us. It has a long and honorable history, through which it has come to be a tolerably good synonym for these words; Oracle, Offering and Examiner."

It is very interesting to delve into these old volumes. That the first student publication at Northwestern University was not more journalistic was due as much as anything else to the spirit of the times. Periodicals in all col-

more than two-thirds are given to articles of a magazine nature and to quotations from the classics, and to general editorial comment on morals, etc., while about one-third of the contents is news and comment on occurrences of the day. Now, most of our colleges have two distinct classes of publications; one of a distinctly journalistic character and the other a magazine, issued exclusively as a repository for articles which are, to say the most, not of a journalistic nature. It took years of evolution to establish the fact that student journalism was not for the purpose of competing with text books or to show the differences in attempts at fine writing by students and the work of classical authors. In the light of the later day criticism it must be said that the early volumes of the *Tripod* contained productions that every student editor now knows would be read only by the author or by those to whom his personality was especially dear.

The *Tripod* had the distinction of being for a time the only periodical published in Evanston. For eight years it continued to be published monthly during the ten months of the college year. During its career no student publication from other Universities excelled it in typographical appearance or in correctness of proof and detail. But during the seven years that the *Tripod* held exclusively the journalistic field at our University, the University of

whole had been making decided progress, and it came to the minds of some of the brightest students that a periodical printed but once a month was hardly in keeping with the progress of the school as a whole.

On January 15, 1878, the *Vidette* was launched, as a semi-monthly publication. The beneficial effects of competition were soon in evidence, a less number of class-room essays appearing in the *Tripod*. For a year the *Tripod* continued in competition as a monthly; then it too changed to a semi-monthly, appearing on alternate weeks with the *Vidette*. The competition between the *Tripod* and the *Vidette*, although keen, never degenerated into personalities. The files of the two publications do not present a single instance of discourteous language used by either against the other. In marked contrast is the first issue of the *Vidette* with that of the *Tripod*. Of the ten letterpress pages of the *Vidette* (a little smaller size page than that of the *Tripod*) not one is given over to heavy literature nor is there reference to the classics except in a humorous way.

There is one article in the first issue of the *Vidette* which it would be well for our present-day college editors to read. It is a story on "What the boys thought of college papers." The ideal brought out in the dialogue has not been much changed from what is now considered to be the best type of college journalism. The characteristics of the *Vidette* were in accord with the awakening spirit of the times. College publications all over the country began to show a decided

Vidette was also one of the best of the newer and more progressive type of college journalism.

Although the *Tripod* was conducted by the literary societies of the University, the financial responsibility was assumed by the party or parties who were elected to the position of business manager or managers. The *Vidette* was a private enterprise from the start.

But in 1880 a cloud began to grow in greater size over the fortunes of these lively competing college journals. The student community in those days was not even as affluent as it is now. It was great fun for the editors to hand to the printer's devil bright and fame-producing effusions; but close upon the heels of the devil came the printing office proprietor. No copy, however bright; no counterfeits of jokes or other things could go with him. It became more and more obvious that however much the editors and the student community may have enjoyed the literary competition, the trials of the competing business managers of the rival publications were more than could be expected or endured. After a year of attempted negotiations for a merger of the competitors, wise counsel prevailed, and in 1881 the Northwestern Association was formed, which association has had charge of the student journal for many years.

The Northwestern Association was an organization composed of members of all the literary societies of the college.

This association elected by ballot those who were to manage the publication.

The first issue of the *Northwestern*, by which name the regular student periodical has ever since been known, made its appearance January 28th, 1881. It consisted of 20 pages, about 8 by 12 inches in size. Of the twenty pages, twelve were of letter-press; the balance advertising. The *Northwestern* was published as a semi-monthly until January 13th, 1888, when it made its appearance as a weekly, and on January 16th, 1903, it was changed into a tri-weekly newspaper of four pages, four columns to the page; and at the present writing is published in that form. Those who are to conduct the paper are elected at an annual meeting of all the students who have paid their subscriptions.

The entire limits of space allotted to this article could be devoted to the ups and downs of the *Northwestern*. During the first year after the consolidation, the *Northwestern* thrived handsomely. There was an abundant advertising patronage; the editors worked hard and produced a periodical truly representative of the University; the student community responded to the efforts of the editors and gave the publication loyal support. In the years that followed it happened in a few instances that there were editors elected not because of their ability to do the work, but because of other things that too often, in the college world as well as in the great world, go to give positions to those who enjoy

that editors were elected who cared more for the honor and prestige of the position than of doing hard work to sustain the reputation of the paper achieved by their predecessors. The indifference of the editorial work reflected immediately on the prosperity of the publication. The student community lost interest; the advertisers failed to get returns, and the business manager was left at the end of his term with a deficit, which he had to make up or leave the printer unpaid. It is cheering to note that whenever the prospects were the gloomiest there was always to be found a man or a group of men, and women, too, within the college community who, inspired by the spirit of loyalty, threw themselves heart and soul into the task, and won back for the *Northwestern* its rightful place in the college world.

In 1886 the *Northwestern* was in one of its epochs of prosperity. During that year there was formed a corporation of students which was called the Northwestern University Press Company, and its charter gave it the right to do a general publishing and printing business. The Northwestern Association turned over to the new corporation the business management of the college paper, and the first issues under the corporate management appeared January 21, 1887. The president of the printing corporation had done successful work as editor of the *Northwestern*, and during his vacation set type on Chicago daily papers. The other active member of the Press Company owned and operated at his home in Evanston a small printing outfit. The two, full of youthful enthusiasm, buckled down to the



work, and the two years of combined printing office work and college studies extracted a greater amount of labor from them than has any period of life in after years. All the labor in the office was performed by students, and two or three thousand dollars a year were distributed in wages among ten to fifteen students. One of the most beneficent results of the experiment was that a number of young men with the rudiments of the printer's trade were enabled to earn all or a part of their college expenses by working spare time in the University Printing Office. The University trustees subsidized the new venture by allowing it free use of the lower floor of the gymnasium. The space so occupied is now devoted to dressing rooms.

As an active participant in those stirring times in college journalism, and looking back with more mature judgment, one could never advise any college student to repeat the experiment. In one way it was a success: all financial obligations were met, and a few thousand dollars were earned and invested in additional printing machinery. But what was the cost: not a moment's time for pleasure or recreation; a complete neglect of all associations to which the college graduate looks back in after years with the greatest pleasure; and the very purpose for which we were in college very often sadly neglected. It was very well for those who worked for wages in the college printing office, but the students upon whom fell the burden of financial management and general supervision of the business of the magnitude

had a task far beyond that which the average student ought to undertake.

But the college paper thrived as it never did in its previous history. It had the sympathy and good will of the students and alumni and advertisers as it never had before or since. With student workers in the printing office, the editorial staff, reporters, correspondents and contributors to the *Northwestern*, there were at times nearly thirty of the most aggressive of the student community who had a direct personal interest in its welfare. The editors, too, received some pecuniary return for their labors. For one year under the new management the *Northwestern* was published as a semi-monthly, but the next year, emboldened by success, the paper was changed to a weekly, a twenty, and at times a twenty-four page paper. Special editions were numerous. A mid-summer edition of forty thousand copies was printed and circulated all over the country to advertise the University.

The cash capital of \$400 with which the N. W. U. Press Company started was not sufficient to purchase a cylinder press, and the office lacked that essential equipment for a year. The next year the profits and some additional money enabled the purchase. During the time when the composition only was done by students the press-work was done in Chicago. The local printer, who owned the only cylinder press in Evanston, scornfully refused to do the press-work for the students, and gave the student company three months in which to go out of business. The haughty

refusal came within two days before it was necessary to send the *Northwestern* forms to press. A large part of the composition of the first number by the student company was in type. The refusal was unexpected. But a journalist always has to meet the unexpected. A rush to Chicago: an interview with a large press-room in the big city; an interview with the vice-president of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad; and the results were free transportation of the forms to Chicago, the meeting of the forms at the depot by the delivery wagon from the press-room, and a much lower price than that for which the work could be done in Evanston with the facilities here at that time. Some years later the student cylinder press had the honor, at different intervals, of twice printing a newspaper of the whilom haughty local printer when his own machinery failed him. The time for the publication of the *Northwestern* during that period was three o'clock Friday afternoons, and never once was the edition a bit late. The last type was set and the forms locked up at the gymnasium Thursday night, and left Evanston on the six o'clock morning train. They were shipped to Chicago in four-page sections, each section weighing, with chase and furniture, 150 to 200 pounds. The shipping boxes were of special design, and so well suited the purpose that not a single accident happened on account of rough usage on baggage car and express wagon. The magazines, neatly printed and bound, together with the type, arrived in Evanston on an early

greater in number than even now printed, were hustled to Muir's book store on Davis Street, where a hundred or two hundred students were always in waiting, eager for their copy of the *Northwestern*. The balance of the issue was then put in the post office in the regular way, where subscribers always got it when they called for the afternoon mail. It was before the day of carrier delivery in Evanston.

The intense interest shown by the student community and the alumni in the *Northwestern* was only a reflex of the intense energy of the editors and reporters in getting up good, live copy. Then it was hustle in all departments. If a student editor was lax about getting in copy, a student type-setter got after him. Every type-setter, and, in a way, every student, felt that he or she had a personal interest in the paper, and many were the valuable suggestions that the student editors received from the student type-setters who put the manuscript in type. Many were the printing office jokes, some more humorous than elegant, that were perpetrated by the student typos and printers on the green editors. Yes, the student printing office lacked discipline; but the fun that broke it was the only relief from grinding toil. A student compositor left out the syllable "er" in the word "rendered" in a story about a not over-popular professor singing an Armenian hymn. The proof from the editor showed the missing syllable marked in. The student typo said, "I won't correct that, it is true as it is;" and so the *Northwestern* appeared with "Professor ——— rendered an Armenian hymn." This is only a very mild sample of

world smile and incidentally kept interest alive in the college paper.

Only the daring of youth would have attempted to print an algebra for the University of Wisconsin two pages at a time on an 8x12 Gordon press, yet this was one of the unusual things done in a basement of the University Gymnasium. Booklets in French and German, and even in Greek vocabulary, went through the same process of manufacture. Every dollar that could be spared was put into additional typing facilities and machinery. The greatest marvel of it all, when looking back, is the knowledge that so much product could have been taken from such limited facilities. In truth, it must be said that the job press-work on the books was not up to the present-day standard. The wonder is that it was done at all with the tools at hand. From the beginning the hope was fondly cherished that the company might achieve fame and fortune as publishers of books—that the enterprise might become a University Press in the larger sense; but those fond dreams seemed nearer of realization the first year than now, eighteen years after. It was in the second year that a cylinder press was installed in the Gymnasium basement, and, to run it, an oil burning steam engine—the most exasperating contraption that ever blew out its flues and refused to hold steam. On that press, under those conditions, an edition of six thousand copies of the University catalogue

tors were then as ignorant of cylinder press work as they had been a year before of lock-up; but, with the sublime confidence of youth, tackled the job and did it. The work was not so bad, but the University accepted it with some well-guarded compliments and no criticisms, and paid cash. The surface appearance of the business of the student printing company indicated such a degree of prosperity that students in other colleges sought to imitate it. In every case where the foremanship and financial responsibility rested with students the enterprise was very much shorter-lived than at Northwestern. But there is no reason why a University printing office, with competent and trained men, giving all their time to the executive departments, cannot be a great aid to students in any University.

The University Press Company outgrew its quarters in the basement of the Gymnasium, and, on the graduation of both of the managers, moved the plant to the business center of Evanston, and established the *Evanston Press*. Mr. E. L. Shuman, now literary editor of the *Chicago Record Herald*, thus writes of the enterprise:

"This new and heavier undertaking (the publication of the *Evanston Press*), along with the weekly college magazine, kept us toiling night and day. Every Friday night we worked through till breakfast-time, aye, till press-time in the next afternoon, before either of us thought of sleep. Our student compositors stood nobly by us in those strenuous times—Haskell Davis, Fred Cozzens, Riley Martin, Arthur Dixon and others whose names you will

brief midnight lunch of coffee and sandwiches, which we devoured sitting on the pine folding-table and cracking sleepy jokes to keep our spirits up. Then we would go back, wearily and cheerily, to finish putting into type Miss Frances Willard's uphill manuscript of her "A Classic Town," which we first gave to the world serially in our columns.

"The University professors encouraged our ambitions to build up a publishing house, and not a few were the books and pamphlets from their pens that were ground off on our cylinder press with the aid of our roaring, snorting, exasperating little oil engine. Those were busy years, and richer in hope than in hard cash, but we had our fun as well as our troubles. Do you remember Fritz, the deaf mute, and Bill, the incorrigible, who fell from the second story window to the ground, frightened the Chinese laundryman out of his wits and answered the sympathetic Celestial's proffer of aid with the not too gracious remark, 'Chase yerself, Chiny?'

"Our hopes for a University publishing house had to be abandoned by degrees, and toward the end of the year 1890 I left you to wrestle with the enterprise alone; but the undertaking was a success in certain tangible and honorable ways. Not the least of the good results was the opportunity given to a good many students to earn their

the printing as well as the publishing and editing was done by students."

On October 17, 1890, the first issue of the *Northwestern World* made its appearance. It consisted of four pages of the regular five-column newspaper form. It had a brief existence. In its editorial column it frequently refers to the *Northwestern*, in language more forcible than elegant, as the "Silk Stocking Organ," and accuses the older paper of becoming a "hide-bound Fraternity Organ."

The *World* was published and controlled by non-fraternity men. An amusing feature of the competition between the *World* and the *Northwestern* was the advantage taken of the rivalry by a dry-goods merchant, who put identically the same advertisement in both papers and promised to make a contract with the paper giving him the best terms as indicated by coupons to be cut out from either paper—which he would accept in part payment for a pair of gloves. The non-fraternity men hustled to show the fraternity men that they used just as many gloves as the fraternity men. The fraternity men felt it was for them to prove that they were the glove-wearing class of the University. Superior hustling was on the side of the *World*, and it won the prize.

ALUMNI RECORD OF THE COLLEGE JOURNALISM.

Many of the students who obtained their first journal-

istic experience on the college periodicals have followed that profession in after life.

Those whose experience began with the *Tripod*, and are still in journalistic work, are as follows:

Hamilton Stutely Wicks.

One of the founders of the *Milwaukee Evening Times*. Followed Custer's Black Hills Expedition as correspondent for several Chicago and New York papers. One of the founders of the *Chicago Herald*. In 1883 started the *Denver Journal of Commerce*. In 1886 he removed to Kansas City and started the *Commercial*.

Edward Lamay Parks.

Author of pamphlets; "Outlines of Doctrines of Christian Experience," and "Outline of Study of Job."

John Milton Johnson.

Author of "Eye Studies," "Good Sight Series," and editor of optical journals for twenty years.

John Milton Dandy.

Special Correspondent of *Chicago Times and*

charge of the *Kansas City Commercial*
wards editor and part owner of the
Implement and Farm Journal.

Andrew Jackson Scott.

Author of a pamphlet on rubber cu

Joseph Matthew Hawks.

In newspaper business.

John Wesley Richards.

Editor and publisher of the annual
Rock River Conference for ten year

Matthias Sailor Kaufman.

Editor of Epworth League Depart
Herald. Author of a series of articles
Land for *Methodist Magazine*; contributor
Methodist Review.

Charles Arthur Gaskell.

Editor and publisher of the *U. S.*
manufacturer and publisher of subscription

of "Memories," "Antiquarian Research," and editor of the book, "Thrifty People and Why They Thrive."

nfield Scott Matthew.

Editor of the *California Christian Advocate*.

lliam M. Knox.

Journalist with *Chicago Morning News* 1881-88; with the London editor of the *New York Herald*, 1889; editor in Department of Publicity and Promotion, World's Columbian Exposition; promotor and publisher, Chicago, since 1890; president of Press Club, Chicago, 1878 to 1899; Editor of *American Resorts*, monthly, 1896, and of the "Who-When-What-Book," 1900.

in Krautz, Jr.

Manager of the *Methodist*, 1876 to 1877.

win John Bickell.

Minister, and editor of the *Montana Christian Advocate*, Helena, Montana, 1883 to 1886. Employed on the *Independent*, Helena, Montana.

ward Ray Antes.

Publisher of the *Navajos Evangel*, representing the Indian Mission of which he is still the superin-

contributor to the *Charlotte Medical Journal*,
to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*,
and many others.

George Everett Ackerman.

Author of "Researches in Philosophy," "Revelation of God," "Love Illumines,"
editor of a religious newspaper and magazine articles.

Charles Herbert Morgan.

Has published pamphlet, 24 pages, "The
Cyclopedia." Joint author with T. E. Morgan of "Studies in the Life of Christ,"
"Studies in the Apostolic Church,"
contributor to religious periodicals.

Alfred Cook.

Author of "Neber die Berkeleysche Philosophie,"
1886, and of "Harmony of Natural Law and
Will," 1888.

Nathan Smith Davis, Jr.

Contributor to *Journal of American Medicine*,
and many others.

American Practitioner, Medical Recorder, Medical Fortnightly, Harris System of Therapeutics.

William Barnard Norton.

Author of a review of "Studies of the Mind of Christ," also of numerous short articles for the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, *Epworth Herald*, *Young People's Weekly*, etc.

Claudius Buchanan Spencer.

Editor of *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate*, 1892 to 1900; of *Central Christian Advocate* in 1900.

George Whitney White.

Author of two pamphlets: "The Churches of Milwaukee—Their Progress, Hindrances and Duty"; "Recreation Versus Dissipation."

Elizabeth Curtis MacArthur.

Has contributed poems to *Youth's Companion*, *St. Nicholas*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Collier's Weekly*, etc.

Duston Kemble.

Published "The Higher Realism."

William Henry Lacy.

Manager of Union Methodist Publishing House.

Almon Witter Greenman.

Author of controversial brochures in Spanish.

Author of several medical wor

Isaac Emens Adams.

On the staff of *Chicago Times*.
Author of "Life of Emory A. St

William Bernard Norton.

Author of a review of "Stu
Christ," also of articles for the
tian Advocate, *Epworth Herald*,

Arthur Hyslop Briggs.

Has published a pamphlet, '
the Iliff School of Theology.'

Among the members of the *North*
Clinton Samuel Tomlinson.

Editor Boone (Iowa) *Republ*
Springfield (Mo.) *Daily Rep*
Chicago Dry Goods Reporter, 1

Charles Salisbury Raddin.

Published "Flora of Evanston
termination of Wood Series by C

author of "Flora of Cook County (Ill.), and a Part of Lake Country, Indiana," 1890. Co-editor of publications of Chicago Academy of Sciences.

Gerhardt Cornell Mars.

Editorial writer on *The Great Round World*, New York City.

Mary Henry (Rossiter).

Has published "My Mother's Life"; "The Evolution of a Recluse," Chicago, 1900. Assistant editor of the magazine *Good Health*. With her husband, is author of "The Story of a Living Temple," 1902.

Katharine Lucinda Sharp.

Has published a pamphlet of twenty-seven pages upon Local Public Libraries and their Relation to University Extension, Albany, New York, 1892; also several articles upon Library Economy in the *Library Journal and Public Libraries*.

Charles Sumner Slichter.

Has published, "Advanced Algebra," Madison and Evanston, 1888; "Logarithm and Trigonometric Tables," Madison, 1891; "Manual of Four-place Logarithms," Madison, 1891; "School Algebra," Madison, 1892; "University Algebra," two editions, Madison, 1892; "Theoretical Investigations of Mo-

ical articles in *Science*, *Journal of Geology* and other scientific publications.

Henry Rand Hatfield.

Contributor to *Journal of Political Economy*.

Edwin Llewellyn Shuman.

One of the founders of the Evanston Press, 1887-90; editorial writer, *Chicago Tribune*, 1891-95; literary editor and editorial writer, *Chicago Journal*, 1895-1901; literary editor, *Chicago Herald*, 1901; Author of "Steps into Journalism," 1894, and "Practical Journalism," 1903.

William Etridge McLennan.

Author of "In His Footsteps," 1896; "Steps of Bishop Merrill," 1897 (in collaboration with C. M. Stuart); "Epworth League Bible Studies," numerous pamphlets. Contributor to many periodicals.

Charles Burton Thwing.

Author (with Louis W. Austin) of "Experimental Physical Measurements," 1896; author of "Elementary Physics," 1900. Has a chapter in *Day Science* (Methodist Book Concern, 1899) and contributes to the *American Journal of Science* and other journals.

David Hamilton Gloss.

At various times associated with the Louisville, Ky.,
Courier, and the St. Louis, Mo., *Republic*.

Lodilla Ambrose.

Author of "Our Libraries," in Frances E. Willard's "A Classic Town." Contributor of articles on "College Libraries," "German Library Exhibit at the World's Fair," "the Orrington Lunt Library," "Dr. Dziatzko on German Libraries," in *Library Journal*, Vols. XVIII, XIX and XXI; "Library Coöperation," in *The Dial*, 1801.

Stephen Joseph Herben.

Assistant Editor *Epworth Herald*, Chicago, 1890-95; same *Christian Advocate*, New York City, 1893; Editor *Epworth Herald*, 1904.

Ira Chester Cartwright.

Has published translations of Dr. Terry's "Studies of Isaiah," and Fisher's "Manual of Christian Evidences." Author of a monograph, "El Saber Cristiano." Contributor to New York and Mexican *Christian Advocates*.

Winfield Scott Hall.

Author of "Laboratory Guide in Physiology," 1897; "Text-book of Physiology," 1899; "Physiology and Hygiene," 1900; Translator of "Anatomy

of the Central Nervous System of Man and of Vertebrates in General." Contributor to various educational and scientific magazines.

Frank Little.

Publishing business, 1889-92.

John Eddy Hunt.

Has published "Acknowledgement of Deeds."

Isaac Reynolds Hitt, Jr.

Prepared (with J. B. T. Tupper) under the direction of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, an abstract of Internal Revenue laws in force January 1, 1900; compiled "Legacy Tax Law with Digest of Court and Treasury Decisions," 1902.

Cora Allen (McElroy).

Writes for McClures and Chicago newspapers.

Robert Hyde Holden.

Reporter, Chicago Press Association, 1890-93; Night City editor, Press Association, 1893-95; copy reader, *Chicago Record*, 1895-97; Night city editor, *Chicago Record*, 1897-1900; Night city editor, *Chicago Chronicle*, 1901.

Raphael Roy Shuman.

Reporter, *Chicago Tribune*, 1891-92; Advertising Manager, Deering Harvester Co., Chicago, 1892-

98; Advertising Manager, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, 1892-1900; Advertising Manager, Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Chicago, and Editor of *The Boilermaker and Sheet Metal Worker*, 1900-1902. Contributor of book reviews to *Chicago Tribune* and *Record-Herald* and of articles to advertising magazines.

Benjamin Lincoln McFadden.

Business Manager and editor of *The Lever*, Chicago.

Riley Paddock Martin.

Reporter, *Chicago Tribune*, City Press Association, and *Times-Herald*; Editor *Evanston Press and Index*; correspondent *Chicago Record-Herald*.

Leonard Lawshe Skelton.

Has published articles in medical journals.

Alice Sophronia Freeman.

Editor of *Epworth League Harvester*. Contributor to religious periodicals.

Charles Harvey Fahs.

Assistant editor, *Men*, Chicago, 1897-98; managing editor *Intercollegian*, New York City, 1898-1901; member of staff of *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Chicago, 1901-02; managing editor of

World-Wide Missions. Edited in 1902, "Jubilee of Work for Young Men in North America." Joint editor, 1903, "The Open Door! A Challenge to Missionary Advance."

William Amos Hard.

Editorial writer for *Chicago Tribune*, 1901.

Stephen Price Hart.

With the *St. Louis Dry Goods Reporter*, 1902.

Dwight St. John Bobb.

Acting editor, *Municipal Affairs*, New York City, summer of 1899.

George Taylor Nesmith.

Author of "Antonio Maceo"; *Evanston Press*, 1898, 12 pages. Contributor to *American Journal of Sociology*, May, 1903.

William Russell Prickett.

Editor *Syllabus*; on staff of *Chicago Evening Post*; editor of *Chicago Street Railway Men's Journal*; editor of *Alaskan Magazine*.

Wallace W. Cumnock.

Connected with Frank A. Munsey, first as advertising manager of the Mohican Company, and then in advertising department of *Munsey's Magazine*, New York, 1902-03. Later in advertising depart-

ment of *Boston Journal*, and recently Western advertising representative of *Everybodys Magazine*.

Edwin Ruthven Perry.

Editor of *Harvard Law Review*, 1901-03.

Ernest Larned Pratt.

With *Chicago American*.

Maurice Joy Seed.

Editor and publisher of *Daily and Weekly Register*, of Mt. Vernon, Ill.

N. Herbert Blake.

Editor of *Evanston Index*. With Chicago papers.

I western University the various prizes given there are naturally of interest and some importance. Their history is almost as old as that of the institution itself; and their number has been by no means small. While the University as such has at different times offered prizes in money and medals, it has not made a practice of doing so, and the majority of the prizes given by the school have been scholarships. This is particularly true of the College of Liberal Arts, less so in the departments of Law, Medicine and Pharmacy where have been given quite a number of faculty and University prizes in money. But while the University, as a whole, has offered a very small percentage of the entire number of prizes awarded during its history, it has had loyal and wealthy friends who have willingly taken this burden on their hands.

In the College of Liberal Arts, the number of donors and of prizes has been larger than in the other departments, and the practice of awarding prizes for excellence in work was begun much earlier. In fact, the history of the prizes dates back to within a few years of the founding of the university. The prizes have varied greatly, from those of considerable value to those of comparatively little beyond the honor that may have been attached to them. The prize of greatest money value that has been offered, is one hundred dollars, and there have been

ulty has, from the first, laid down certain rules that must be observed in competing for any prizes offered. It has always been required that all competitors should be regular students, registered for a degree. They must also be students of average standing in their college work. The rule was made by the faculty in 1873 that no student should be allowed to compete who had not passed all the examinations required of him up to the time of entrance into the competition. Later this was changed so that it now stands that no person will be allowed to compete for any prize against whom, at the time for appointing contestants, unredeemed failures are recorded in more than one department of study. In this way, the endeavor has been made to keep the contests up to a high standard, to prevent them from interfering with the regular work of the college, and to make them yet greater incentives to good work. And this attempt has been very successful, the contests having been, on the whole, of high class, and the contestants, in the main, students of more than average ability.

Prizes have been offered in nearly all branches of study. Naturally, a great many of them, perhaps half of them, have been for work in English composition, debate and declamation. But others have been given in the departments of economics, botany, mathematics, Greek and even for gymnasium work. When Miss Willard was Dean of the Woman's College the Dormitory was conducted somewhat on the prize system, and in the catalogue of 1875

was announced a prize of \$10 offered by Misses Willard and Jackson, to the young woman who should excel in neatness and tastefulness in the care of her room. In the same year, Dr. J. B. Chess of Chicago, offered a gold medal "to the young woman excelling in good behavior in Woman's College"; and this medal was offered for deportment and faithful study continuously until 1889. Some of the prizes have continued through a number of years; others have been offered for a year or two and then dropped. Some of them have changed donors several times. Different organizations have offered prizes, and alumni of the literary societies have for years offered various prizes annually to the members of their societies.

The earliest announcement of prizes was made in the college year 1866-7, in the catalogue of that year. There were three prizes offered to members of the senior class for dissertations on different subjects, called after their various donors, the Haskin, Lunt and Hurd prizes. The Haskin prize of twenty-five dollars was established in 1867 by Mr. Edwin Haskin, but was continued only during two years. It was open only to members of the senior class, and was awarded for the best essay on some subject in mathematics, which should be assigned by the professor in that department. The Lunt prize also of twenty-five dollars was the gift of Mr. William H. Lunt of Evanston and was awarded to the senior presenting the best essay on some subject in philosophy. This premium was offered for the same work during six years, until 1873, when a

person who passed the best examination in the studies required for entrance into the Classical Course of the College of Literature and Science; and after this year it was given up altogether. The third of these, the Hurd prize was given by Mr. Harvey B. Hurd of Evanston. It was a prize of thirty dollars and was offered to the senior presenting the best essay on some subject in physical science. For nine years it continued the same and then in 1876 it was offered for essays on any subject, and made the basis of selection of the contestants for the Blanchard Prize (then called the Easter), in the same manner as the Lunt had been the two preceding years; after that it was dropped.

In 1871 was first announced the Blanchard Prize, which is today the Kirk. It has always been, and is, one of the most important premiums of the college year. It was established by Mr. A. R. Blanchard of the real estate firm of Blanchard & Russell of Chicago. The prize was endowed by the payment of one thousand dollars into the Unionian fund, the interest to constitute the annual prize.

member of the senior class who should write and pronounce the best English oration. While this prize is practically the same today, its donor has been twice changed. In 1876, Mr. Blanchard was compelled by financial embarrassment to withdraw his gift, and it was taken up by Mr. J. D. Easter of Evanston, and was offered under the same conditions as before. For the years 1876 and '77 it was the gift of Mrs. Easter and then Mrs. James S. Kirk, also of Evanston, became the donor, in whose name the prize still remains. It is now, as always, offered to that member of the senior class whose oration is adjudged the best in all points of composition and delivery. The Kirk Contest, as it is now known, has always been one of great interest and importance in the events of the college year. It has always been held just shortly before Commencement, during the first few years on the Tuesday of Commencement week, and all contestants were excused from participation in the Commencement exercises. Later it was decided to excuse no student from speaking at Commencement, and to allow more time to intervene between the two events, the Kirk contest was changed and placed on the Friday night just preceding Commencement week.*

The *Tripod* said in 1876 of the Blanchard, "This prize has always been the goal of the undergraduate's ambition; to say a man took the Blanchard settles forever any doubt

*In 1905 the Boynton prize lapsing, the Kirk prize was divided between those having first and second standing in competition for the Northern Oratorical League contest.

has varied as much as their range of subjects. The number of contestants has always been limited to five, these five having been chosen differently at different times. For some years there was a preliminary competition in which there were five prizes offered, of ten dollars each, to seniors presenting the five best essays, the University, itself giving these prizes. These winners were then entitled to compete for the Blanchard. When, in 1878, the prize became the gift of Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. William Deering established the Deering prizes, five prizes also of ten dollars each to be awarded to the five seniors presenting the best essays in competition for positions as contestants for the Kirk prize. This plan was continued until 1888, when the selection of the contestants was placed entirely in the hands of the faculty, and based on the work done in English and composition; and the choice is made in the same way today. There are certain regulations regarding the contest. The appointments are made on the first Friday in May. No prompting of speaker is allowed, and a failure of memory excludes the competitor from consideration in awarding the prize. The decision is announced each year at Com-

the hands of the faculty, the Deering prizes were reduced to two, one of thirty and one of twenty dollars. They were still senior prizes and were awarded to the two seniors writing the best English essays, on topics assigned. Later in 1893, the Deering prize became one prize of fifty dollars offered for the best English essay presented by a member of the senior class, but after a year it was withdrawn altogether.

In 1866-67, in the first announcement of prizes, there were offered two, for which competition was open only to members of the literary societies, the Kedzie and the Hinman prizes. The Kedzie prize was the gift of Mr. J. H. Kedzie, a prize of ten dollars for merit in declamation, the next year increased to twenty-five dollars and later to thirty. In the college year 1869-70 the Kedzie prize was made strictly a freshman prize, though it was still offered for excellence in declamation. In 1871 the number of contestants was limited to six by the faculty, and in 1873 it was divided by them into two prizes of twenty and ten dollars. Until 1874, annual contests were held by the freshman class for this prize, then Mr. Kedzie changed it, and it was awarded to the freshmen excelling in Greek scholarship. In 1876 it was finally given up.

The Hinman prize of twenty-five dollars was the gift of Dr. L. P. Hamline of Chicago, and was offered to that member of the Hinman Literary Society who should write and read the best English essay. In May 1878, Dr. Hamline withdrew the prize and the Hinman Society feeling

it could ill afford to lose the annual essay entertainment which had been for so many years both an intellectual benefit and a source of honor, appointed a committee to find some liberally disposed alumnus or citizen to reestablish the prize. Honorable John H. Kedzie, who had been for a number of years the donor of the Kedzie prize of the society agreed to give the prize for that year in order that there might be no omission of the contest; and afterwards he continued it until 1889. Then Mr. Isaac E. Adams, a former member of Hinman, and a graduate of the University, became the donor, and added a second prize of fifteen dollars; these two prizes were offered by him until 1893, when they were withdrawn. In addition to this Hinman prize, Mr. James H. Raymond of Evanston has for a number of years given to Hinman Society two prizes of twenty and ten dollars for excellence in debate. This contest is still held every year at whatever time the society may decide. This prize is entirely under the control of the Hinman Society itself; and its members choose the four contestants and the judges. Mr. Raymond has offered several other prizes to this society for some special year but no others which have continued any length of time.

In the same manner, prizes have been offered to members of the Adelpic Literary Society. In 1880 Mr. George Dunoon of Evanston established the Adelpic or Dunoon prizes, two prizes of twenty-five and fifteen dollars to the two members of Adelpic Society writing and

pronouncing the best English oration. For a time the contest was held on the donor's birthday, but this was given up later as it seemed better that it should come at another time of the year. Mr. Dunoon offered these prizes until 1889, when he finally withdrew them. They were then offered for two years by the National Library Association. Dr. M. C. Bragdon of Evanston, an alumnus of Adelpic society, in 1903 established the Bragdon prizes, two prizes of twenty and fifteen dollars which are offered to the members of the Adelpic Society who shall excel in debate. This debate, like the Raymond debate, is entirely under the control of the society, which makes all the arrangements concerning it.

In the early years of the University the women students were members of the Hinman and Adelpic societies and competed with the men for the various prizes offered. But the membership of these two societies became limited to the men students and the women then formed a society of their own called the Ossoli Literary Society. To the members of this society, who were now cut off from competing for the other prizes, Mrs. Simeon Farwell of Evanston offered a prize of fifty dollars for the best English essay. This prize was given each year until 1889 when the society itself was broken up.

From the first a number of prizes have been given for declamation. Two of the earliest of these were the Burns and Mandeville prizes. The Burns prize of ten dollars was the gift of Rev. W. H. Burns of Chicago and was offered

to the junior or sophomore who should excel in forensic oratory. The Mandeville prize of twenty dollars was established by Rev. C. E. Mandeville of Chicago, and like the Burns prize was offered to members of the junior and sophomore classes for merit in oratory. Annual contests were held for these prizes, which were offered as first and second prizes for four years; then in 1873 they were replaced by the Mann prizes. They were the gifts of Dr. O. H. Mann and consisted of two prizes of twenty and ten dollars, the first offered for excellence in declamation the second for excellence in forensic oratory only. They were given each year under this name until 1883, when they were withdrawn and Mr. L. D. Morton of Evanston replaced them by two prizes of twenty-five and fifteen dollars, which were awarded in the same manner as the Mann prizes had been. Until 1896 they were the Norton prizes, when the donor changed again, and they became the gifts of Mr. Charles B. Congdon of Evanston, given as before, the first for excellence in declamation of any kind, the second for excellence in forensic oratory. They were the next year increased to thirty and twenty dollars, and then Mr. J. C. Shaffer of Evanston took them up for one year, increased them to fifty and twenty-five dollars, with the same conditions of award. In 1898, they became the Cleveland prizes, the gift of Mr. C. B. Cleveland, also of Evanston, and definite rules were made in regard to the contests. The contestants should be eight in number, chosen by the faculty; a certain

amount of completed work in elocution should be necessary in order to compete for them. It was hoped at this time that the prize and name would be permanent, but in 1902, they were again withdrawn and again replaced this time by Mr. M. G. Sargent, a citizen of Evanston, and they are now known as the Sargent prizes, and are of the same value and offered under the same regulations as when Mr. Congdon became the donor.

In 1873 were first offered two prizes of twenty dollars each for excellence in debate. They were to be awarded to the member of the Junior and of the Sophomore class who should excel in debate; and this contest was the only one under the control of the University in which the women could not be represented. The prize to the juniors was given by Mr. E. A. Gage, that to the sophomores by Mr. Lyman J. Gage. Until 1877, there was an annual debate held, the juniors taking one side of the question, the sophomores the other. Three men were chosen to represent each class, and the winners of the prizes, one from each class, were selected at the debate by the judges. In this year, the prizes were changed and offered as first and second prizes of twenty-five and fifteen dollars to the two members of either the junior or senior class who should excel in debate; and Mr. Lyman J. Gage became the donor of both. In 1893, the prizes were united, and as one, offered to the student who should excel in extemporaneous speaking. The contestants were to be chosen by the faculty from the students who had completed fifty hours of

work and had taken certain courses in English and elocution their number being limited to four. In this manner the Gage prizes were awarded until 1899, when they were increased to three prizes of fifty, thirty and twenty dollars, which were to be awarded for excellence in debating, the recipients of prizes to be selected through a series of debates held in the autumn of each year. The three men receiving the highest markings in the series were to receive the Gage prizes and they should also become the representatives of the University in the annual contest of the Central Debating League. The Gage prizes are offered at the present time under the same conditions.

Although few prizes in money have been offered for scholarship, there have been two of one hundred dollars each given at different times. The first was the gift of Dr. M. C. Bragdon of Evanston, in 1901, This was given during the first year to the student in the classical or philosophical course, who, during the four years should obtain the highest average record for scholarship. The next year the conditions were somewhat changed, and the prize was offered to the student who should excel in scholarship during the last two years, and pass the best examination in sight reading in Latin and Greek. In this manner it was awarded three years longer and then withdrawn. In 1898, the Deru society offered a prize also of one hundred dollars which was to be awarded to the student who at the end of the second year should appear to the faculty to be of especial merit in scholarship. The money was to be given

in two payments of fifty dollars each at the opening of each semester of the student's third year. This prize was offered by the society for three years in this manner and then given up.

Two of the oldest prizes which have been given at the University and which have been discontinued for some years, are the Phillips prize and the Herbarium prize. The first, a prize of twenty-five dollars, was the gift of Mrs. William B. Phillips of Evanston to the freshman who should excel in English composition. It was awarded by the instructor and the recipient was to be determined by the work done in English during the year. It was given however, only during two years, 1874 and 1875, and then discontinued. The Herbarium prize was a silver cup which was given for the best herbarium made during the Spring term by members of the class in botany. It was established in 1875, and given regularly each year until 1892, when it was dropped. There was also at one time a prize given to the young woman who made the best record for attendance and proficiency at gymnasium. It was a prize of twenty-five dollars, the gift of the Dean of the Woman's College, and was offered only during the years, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

Several different prizes have been offered at various times to students in the department of political and social science. The first was a prize of twenty-five dollars offered in 1887 to the student in political economy who should write the best thesis on some economic subject assigned by

the professor of the department. This was offered until 1892. In that year was made the first announcement of the Harris prize, the first award being made in the following year. This prize of one hundred dollars is the gift of Mr. Norman W. Harris of Chicago, and is open to all students in the department of economics, finance and administration. It is awarded for the best dissertation, originally not exceeding ten thousand words, now of not less than ten thousand words, on some topic assigned by the department. The prize essays become the property of the University library, and are preserved and bound; the successful competitor is announced at Commencement. In addition to the Harris prize there were offered in 1893 two other prizes to students in the economic department. They were the Cushing and the Dewey prizes, each of one hundred dollars. The Cushing prize was the gift of Mrs. Carrie Scott Cushing, a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts, and was awarded for four years for the best dissertation on some phase of municipal government. The Dewey prize was offered by Mr. David B. Dewey under the same conditions as the Harris prize and competition for it was open to all students in the department of Economics. It was awarded during the years 1893 to 1897.

A prize called the Nisbett prize was offered in 1891, the gift of Mr. Robert K. Nisbet. It was awarded to the successful contestant in the preliminary contest for the selection of a representative for the University in the Northern Oratorical League. This was given for one

year only, and not until 1900 was a similar prize offered. In that year, were announced three prizes of fifty, thirty and twenty dollars, the gift of Mr. James A. Patten of Evanston. These were to be awarded to the three contestants obtaining first, second and third honors in the preliminary contest to determine the University's representative in the Oratorical League. In 1903 these prizes were withdrawn and Mr. Charles F. Boynton offered in their stead two prizes of fifty and twenty-five dollars, to be awarded in the same manner as the Patten prizes had been.

The University has itself offered a number of scholarships at different times. In 1874, it offered free tuition for one year in the College of Science and Literature, as it was then called, to the student from Jennings Seminary who should write the best entrance examinations to the classical course. And at the same time a similar offer was made to Rock River Seminary, but both were discontinued within a few years. In 1884, free tuition for four years was offered to the student of any high school in Cook County passing the best examinations in studies preparatory to college. Besides these, at different times a number of scholarships have been given for a year or two by various friends and alumni of the University.

The other departments have their prizes as well as the College of Liberal Arts, and while they have not been so many, a number of them have been of considerable value. The Schools of Law, Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry have all offered prizes along various lines of work.

The University in all its departments has always looked upon judiciously chosen prizes as an excellent incentive to good work in the colleges, and as an advantage in all ways to the students themselves and to the University. It has always gladly accepted the proffer of prizes by its friends for excellence in college work, and has itself offered them at various times during its history, and the result is that we have today a long list of prizes given in the years since the University was founded. A list of prize winners is given below as fully as it could be obtained.

Haskin Price. No record.

Lunt Prize.

1867.

1868. No record.

1869.

1870. Amos W. Patten.

1871. Charles W. Pearson.

1872. Clarence R. Paul, C. H. Castle.

1873. Edwin Camp Arnold.

1874. William M. Knox.

1875. J. T. Ladd.

Hurd Prize.

1867.

1868. No record.

1869.

1870. Amos W. Patten.

1871. Charles W. Pearson.

1872.

1873. J. R. Leslie.

1874. William M. Knox.

1875. Frank A. Hills.

1876. Fred M. Taylor.

1877. Charles H. Morgan.

Blanchard Prize.

1871. James H. Raymond, E. R. Schrader.

Kirk Prize.

- 1878. William H. Harris, George E. Ackerman.
- 1879. Jessie Moore.
- 1880. Julia D. Watson.
- 1881. George A. Foster.
- 1882. Emma M. Prindle.
- 1883. John C. Bannister.
- 1884. William H. Crawford.
- 1885. Gerhardt C. Mars.
- 1886. Edwin A. Schell.
- 1887. Edwin L. Shuman.
- 1888. Edmund C. Quereau.
- 1889. Burr M. Weeden.
- 1890. William A. Burch.
- 1891. William B. Walrath.
- 1892. Nettie J. Hunt.
- 1893. William McDonald Ewing.
- 1894. John Mark Ericson.
- 1895. John Calhoun Singleton.
- 1896. Charles H. King.
- 1897. Samuel M. Fegtley.
- 1898. Harry T. Parsons.
- 1899. Gilbert Drake Cleworth.
- 1900. D. D. Hoagland.
- 1901. Ralph B. Dennis.
- 1902. Frank Harry West.
- 1903. Frank Miller Rarig.
- 1904. Ray A. Heaps.
- 1905. George P. Howard, Frank Reed.

Senior Composition Prize.

- 1871. C. W. Pearson, J. H. Raymond, R. D. Russell, E. R. Schrade.

- 1872. A. A. L. Smith, R. B. Edwards, George Lunt, L. C. Collins,
E. J. Harrison.
- 1873. E. C. Arnold, F. W. Cleveland, H. A. Cooper, H. Green, J.
R. Leslie.
- 1874. R. G. Hobbs, Eli McClish, M. S. Kaufman, W. L. McGarry,
William M. Knox.
- 1875. F. M. Warrington, J. J. Crist, F. J. Stout, F. A. Hills, J. H.
Hamline.
- 1876. F. H. Scott, W. S. Matthew, F. M. Taylor, T. C. McPherrin,
T. S. Bradford.
- 1877. Charles H. Morgan, F. M. Elliot, E. R. Hunt, H. R. Antes,
E. J. Bickel.

Deering Prizes.

- 1878. George E. Ackerman, William H. Harris, William M. Booth,
Ed. W. Andrews, E. M. Hinman.
- 1879. William A. Hamilton, Jessie Moore, Thomas H. Hood, James
T. Musgrove, Ella S. Prindle.
- 1880. William B. Norton, Helen L. Miller, Cassie M. Scott, Julia
D. Watson, Francis A. Wood.
- 1881. George A. Foster, Horace N. Herrick, William H. Huston,
Polemus H. Swift, John B. Brushingham, Joseph A. Mat-
lock.
- 1882. Emily M. Hatfield, Frank W. Merrill, Henry A. Miller, Emma
M. Prindle, Fred H. Sheets.
- 1883. John C. Bannister, Asahel H. Denman, Martin M. Gridley,
James T. Hatfield, William E. Wilkinson.
- 1884. Wilbur F. Atchison, William H. Crawford, Charles Hors-
well, George P. Merrick, Charles S. Raddin.
- 1885. David H. Bloom, Mary Henry, W. C. Chase, Gerhardt C.
Mars, Mary B. Swail.
- 1886. Stuart P. Edmondson, Robert I. Fleming, Henry L. Kindig,
Minnie E. King, Edwin A. Schell.
- 1887. Kate M. Alling, Frank J. Campbell, David A. Gloss, Lizzie
A. Hill, Edwin L. Shuman.
- 1888. George A. Bass, Harvey R. Calkins, Edmund C. Quereau,
Charles B. Thwing, William H. Little.
- 1889. (1) Herbert T. Leonard. (2) O. McG. Howard.
- 1890. (1) Sidney P. Johnston. (2) Martha C. Smith.
- 1891. (1) Ernest B. Hoag. (2) Mary E. Gloss.
- 1892. (1) W. F. Beardsley. (2) John Walz.
- 1893. Mary Elizabeth Demorest.

Kedzie Prize.

(No record for years before 1871).

1871. (1) H. S. Boutell. (2) W. W. Strong.
1872. (1) Emma E. Wheadon. (2) A. R. Robinson.
1873. (1) A. J. Whipple. (2) W. S. Matthew.
1875. William Booth.

Hinman Prize.

1868. J. B. Henry.
1869. J. H. Raymond.
1870. E. R. Schrader.
1871. Curtis H. Castle.
1872. A. H. Needham.
1873. J. R. Leslie.
1874. C. A. Gaskill.
1875. J. J. Crist.
1876. C. H. Morgan.
1877. H. R. Antes.
1878. Isaac E. Adams.
1879. Nathan Smith Davis, Jr.
1880. J. T. Conwell.
1881. C. E. Piper.
1882. John N. Hall.
1883. A. E. Hills.
1884.
1885.
1886.
1887. (1) George A. Bass. (2) C. B. Thwing.
1888. (1) Harvey R. Calkins. (2) Oscar Middlekauff.
1889. (1) Stephen J. Herben. (2) O. McG. Howard.
1890. (1) A. W. Burton. (2) Amory S. Haskins.
1891. (1) Fred R. Corban. (2) Ray C. Harker.

Adelphic Prize. (Dunoon).

1878. Polemus H. Swift.
1879.
1880.
1881. A. H. Briggs.
1882. (1) John C. Bannister. (2) Robert H. Pooley.
1883. (1) Wilbur F. Atchison. (2) James T. Hatfield.
1884. (1) William H. Crawford. (2) Leon E. Bell.
1885. (1) Edwin A. Schell. (2) Robert I. Fleming.
1886. (1) Truman R. Greene. (2) Chester A. Place.

1887. (1) Hugh Atchison. (2) William H. Little.
 1888. (1) Forrest W. Beers. (2) Columbus Bradford.
 1889. (1) Burr M. Weeden. (2) Charles S. Graves.
 1890. (1) B. C. Marsh. (2) Fred C. Demorest.

Gage Prize.

1873. (1) M. S. Kaufman. (2) James T. Stout.
 1874. (1) F. M. Warrington. (2) F. M. Taylor.
 1875. (1) T. B. Hilton. (2) D. M. Tompkins.
 1876. (1) Frank E. Knappen. (2) Joseph T. Ladd.
 1877. (1) Isabella B. Webb. (2) William T. Hobart.
 1878. (1) T. J. Musgrove. (2) W. A. Hamilton.
 1879.
 1880. (1) Polemus H. Swift. (2) Fred Porter.
 1881.
 1882. (1) Ed. P. Vandercook. (2) George P. Merrick.
 1883. (1) Charles Horswell. (2) D. H. Bloom.
 1884. (1) Joseph H. Hill. (2) Robert I. Fleming.
 1885. (1) Harvey Brown. (2) Edwin L. Shuman.
 1886. (1) C. H. Brandt. (2) Frank Little.
 1887. (1) Columbus Bradford. (2) Charles H. Booth.
 1888. (1) Charles S. Graves. (2) Samuel Weir.
 1889. (1) J. H. Haggerty. (2) F. M. Tisdell.
 1890. (1) William B. Walrath. (2) John A. Scott.
 1891. (1) William T. Scott. (2) Henry M. Echlin.
 1892. Not awarded.
 1893. Clarence Abel.
 1894. John C. Singleton.
 1895. Andrew E. Puckrin.
 1896. Warren D. Lane.
 1897. J. Stitt Wilson.
 1898. Carleton H. Pendleton.
 1899. Charles F. Juvinall.
 1900. (1) Robert Herman Forrester. (2) Hasse O. Enwall. (3) Joseph Dutton.
 1901. (1) George H. Parkinson. (2) Joseph E. Smiley. (3) Harry O. Hill.
 1902. (1) James O'May. (2) Edward J. Hanmer. (3) George W. Briggs.
 1903. (1) George T. Palmer. (2) F. O. Smith. (3) George B. Woods.

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270 NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

1901. (1) Ward Pierson. (2) C. E. Dietz.
1902. (1) George H. Parkinson. (2) Francis G. Porter.
1903. (1) Arthur L. Gates. (2) George B. Woods.

Sargent Prize.

1904. (1) Frank N. Reed. (2) William R. Wiley.
1905. (1) Charles A. Briggs. (2) Fred. L. Bindhammer.

Ossoli Prize.

1880. Cassie M. Scott.
1881. Emma P. Meserve.
1882. Mary A. Hill.
1883. Isabella Ross.
1884. Mary E. King.
1885. Mary E. Eavid.
1886. Ida M. Harvey.
1887. Cora Allen.
1888. Mary H. Earle, Mary C. Rickey.

Chess Medal.

1875. Pauline McMillan.
1876. Kittie E. Roberts.
1877. Elizabeth James.
1878. L. Amelia Moore.
1879. Clara Shumway.
1880. Dolla U. Messick.
1881. Emma M. Prindle.
1882. Anna D. Gloss.
1883. Mary B. Swail.
1884. Mary A. Bennett.
1885. Mary Henry.
1886. Caroline C. Bumann.
1887. Ida M. Harvey.

Prize by Miss Willard.

1875. Mary Hurford.

Phillips Prize.

1874. H. R. Antes.
1875. W. H. Harris.

Bragdon Prize.

1891. Martha C. Smith.
1892. Cora M. Rawlins.

- 1893. E. Delight Sanborn.
- 1894. Joseph H. Cole.

Deru Prize.

- 1898. William A. Hard.
- 1899. Paul W. Schlörff.
- 1900. Thomas A. Knox.

Raymond Prize.

- 1889. (1) Ray C. Harker. (2) Amory S. Haskins.
- 1890. (1) Frank Kindig. (2) Robert N. Holt.
- 1891. (1) George P. Sturgess. (2) Laurence H. Knox.
- 1892.
- 1893.
- 1894. (1) J. P. McCarthy.
- 1895.
- 1896. (1) R. H. Ritchie. (2) E. W. Rawlins.
- 1897.
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Political Economy Prize.

- 1887. Hugh Atchison.
- 1888. Chester C. Clifford.
- 1889. Stephen J. Herben.
- 1890. Elvin E. Scott.
- 1891. John N. Adee.

Harris Prize.

- 1893. Robert N. Holt.
- 1894. Franklin L. Johnson.
- 1895. Ernest H. Eversz.
- 1896. Elmer S. Batterson.
- 1897. William E. Bennett.
- 1898. George B. Goodwin.
- 1899. Frank W. Barnum.
- 1900. Edwin R. Perry.
- 1901. Alfred T. Lloyd.
- 1902. Morris J. Seed.
- 1903. George L. Harroun.
- 1904. William D. Kerr.
- 1905. George Thomas Palmer.

1893. Mrs. Roy Martore.
1894. Joseph P. McCarthy.
1895. Clara Belle Eckert.
1896. Not recorded.
1897. Mrs. Frances B. Embree.
1898. Edwin A. Greenlaw.

Herbarium Prize.

1875. O. P. McCool.
1876. Jacob Kagey.
1877. Henry B. Hemenway.
1878. Etta I. Smith.
1879. Elizabeth C. McArthur.
1880. Harriet A. Kimball.
1881. Fred H. Sheets, Robert A. McPh
1882. Mary E. Horton.
1883. Gerhardt C. Mars, Winfield S. H
1884. Frank W. Struts.
1885. Janet Gloss.
1886. Belle Alling.
1887. Stephen J. Herben.
1888. J. B. Ambrose, Caroline Clifford.
1889. Hart R. Sweeney.
1890. Charles A. Phillips.
1891. Robert N. Holt.

Patten Prizes.

1900. (1) Hasse O. Enwall. (2) Jose
Dickens.
1901. (1) George C. Stewart. (2) Franl
Smiley.
1902. (1) Frank J. Milnes. (2) Arlo
Faulkner.

CHAPTER XIV

THE RELATION OF THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS TO THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

ABRAM VAN EPS YOUNG

THE relations between the College of Liberal Arts and the professional schools to which consideration is here given are primarily those pertaining to the curricula and to the exchange of credits for the economy of time. The requirements for admission also enter into consideration to some extent.

The first professional school to come into institutional relation with the college was the theological. The Garrett Biblical Institute, founded in 1855, although separate from the University and independent in its corporate existence, has served for practical purposes as the theological school of the University. It is a noteworthy fact that the Institute at the outset of its career established its degree of bachelor of divinity practically as a graduate degree for a course of three years study, and has so continued it to the present day.

The first evidence of correlation with the college is found in the college catalogue of 1860-61 (administration of Vice-President Noyes) and consists of the following paragraph:

"Arrangements have been made with the Garrett Biblical Institute to afford students, desiring to pursue a course of theological study, an opportunity to take certain branches in the Institute in place of a portion of the mathematics or classics in the junior and senior years of the University course."

Subsequently Hebrew is designated as the subject in the

language work in the third term of the junior year in college. And in this form the provision remains practically unchanged until the catalogues of 1867-69 in which no reference to this option is found and no Hebrew is provided in the college curriculum.

In the catalogue of 1869-70 (administration of President Haven) the Hebrew of the Institute is again offered as an optional study in the college.

In the same year a second professional school united with the University, viz: the medical. Its requirements for admission were "a knowledge of common English branches of education," and it offered a graded course of three years. At the time of union it was known as the Chicago Medical College, and it retained this name after the union and until 1891.

Also in 1869-70 was established a four years course in civil engineering, but this was included in the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, that which is now designated as the College of Liberal Arts.

In 1872-73 (administration of President Fowler) the University catalogue includes for the first time a full descriptive statement of the Garrett Biblical Institute and its courses, and the lists of faculty, students, and graduates (Bachelors of Divinity) of that year. The option of Hebrew is extended through the entire junior year of the

in the statement that "the Dean of the Medical Faculty lectures in the University (i. e. the College of Liberal Arts) and that "students of the University (i. e. College) may attend the Chemical lectures of the Medical Department." At the same time Chemistry was provided in the College. This additional statement appears but what it signifies is not clear: "The several institutions are so united as to afford to the students in any department considerable advantages in the other departments."

In 1873 (President Fowler) the Union College of Law which had been established in 1859 under a different name, came under the joint management of the Northwestern University and the (old) University of Chicago, and in the catalogue of 1873-74, it appears as the third professional school of the University. At this time it offered a two years course for the degree of Bachelor of Law. The admission requirement was "a good common school education," but the catalogue contains this additional statement: "It is believed that the Law Course as a Professional Course should be a post-graduate course." Its students were admitted to the University (i. e. College) without additional charge.

The same catalogue (73-74) shows the establishment of a College of Technology offering courses of four years each in chemistry, in civil engineering, and in natural history. The requirement for admission was graduation from a high school. This professional school was given up in '76-'77 and has not been reestablished.

in connection with the University of a conservatory of music. This was discontinued in 1890-91.

From this time to 1886 the conditions remained practically unchanged. It may be noted however that in the catalogue of '77-'78 the advice that a college course preceded the law course no longer appears. It reappears in 1903-04. Also in 1885-86 an optional fourth year was introduced in the Medical School.

In 1886 during the administration of President Cummings the recently incorporated Illinois College of Pharmacy became a professional school of the University. Its requirements for admission were: "Ability to write fairly correct English and a satisfactory knowledge of arithmetic, including fractions, percentage and proportion." It gave the degree, Graduate in Pharmacy, for the work of two terms about twenty weeks each with four years experience in a drug store.

During the same presidency, '87-'88, the College of Dental and Oral Surgery came into University relationship. Its requirements for admission were defined as follows: "A good English education evidenced by a certificate of graduation from a college, scientific school, or academy, or examination in English composition, geography, arithmetic, and one of the following: physics, botany, French, German or Latin. The course was three years.

The situation in 1890-91, the first year of President Roger's administration may be thus summarized. Five

professional schools had been brought into University relationship. They are the schools of Theology, Medicine, Law, Pharmacy and Dental and Oral Surgery. At the present date, 1903-04, there is an additional, viz: the School of Music. The Woman's Medical School which was in union with the University from 1892 to 1902-03 presents no features of relation with the College of Liberal Arts which are not found in the Medical School, so it need not receive consideration in this connection.

The requirements for admission at this period were: for the Garrett Biblical Institute (degree, bachelor of divinity) practically a college degree; for the Medical School, diploma of academy or high school, or teacher's certificate of first or second grade, or satisfactory examination in English, arithmetic, geography and one of the three, Latin, German or physics; for the Law School, "a good common school education"; for the Pharmacy School, likewise "a good common public school education"; for the School of Dentistry, the same as for the Medical School.

The length of course was: in theology, three years; in medicine, three years of seven months each with a four years course "earnestly recommended"; in law, two years; in pharmacy, two terms of twenty weeks each for the degree Graduate in Pharmacy; in dentistry, three years of seven months each.

As to correlation with the College in the Schools of Pharmacy and Dentistry there was none. In the School of Theology it was limited to the two points that seniors

the Garrett Biblical Institute to the extent of ten term hours, and that the master's degree might be conferred upon the bachelors who receive the degree of Bachelor of Divinity having passed the examinations for the latter with high credit as certified by the faculty of the Garrett Biblical Institute. In Medicine, it amounted to this: the college offered a preparatory medical course of two years, to which the requirements for admission were the same as to the Bachelor of Science course. This was recommended to those who did not take a complete college course, but it brought no advanced credit in the Medical School. Those who completed it, and those who completed the freshman and sophomore years of any of the college programs were admitted to the lectures of the Medical School without fee (\$75 per year). The provision for the master's degree accompanying the M. D. was similar to that for Bachelor of Divinity. For the Bachelor of Laws also this provision was made and constitutes the only correlation with the Law School at this time.

In 1891 a somewhat closer organic union was effected between the University and the Schools of Medicine, Law and Pharmacy, and the independent names of Chicago Medical College, Union College of Law and Illinois College of Pharmacy were dropped.

In the decade from 1890 to 1900, coincident with President Rogers' administration, the development is more

in the College of Liberal Arts were changed (catalogue '91-'92) being defined primarily in terms of work done rather in years of residence. This change, although it had other motive, greatly facilitated the exchange of credits between the professional schools and the college.

As to the requirements for admission in the professional schools:—

In the Garret Biblical Institute the bachelor's degree was the practical requirement for admission to the course leading to Bachelor of Divinity, as at the beginning. In the Medical School ('96-'97) the admission requirement was raised to parity with that in the College of Liberal Arts. In the Law School, it was raised to a high school course, or its equivalent, ('94-'95). In the Pharmacy School, for the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy the requirement was equivalent to that for admission to a good high school. But in '93-'94 a course was added leading to the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist, and the admission requirement for this was equivalent to a good high school course. This, however, was reduced to two years of the high school course in 1899-1900. In the Dental School, admission required the equivalent of two years of high school work (1900).

As to length of course:—

In the Garrett Biblical Institute, the course was three years as at the outset. In medicine, the course was raised from three to four years of seven months in '92-'93 and then to four full academic years in '96-'97. In law, a third

course and so remained. In dentistry, the course was three years of seven months each.

As to correlation with the College:—

In '91-'92 when the requirement for graduation in the College of Liberal Arts was first defined as 180 term hours it was also provided that students who should accumulate 156 hours of credit (the normal being 135) including certain required items, might put their excess of time, above the twenty-four hours, of the senior year into the work of the professional schools.

In '92-'93 the Medical School admitted to its second year, conditioned however in Anatomy, those who had completed the Medical Preparatory course (two years) in the College of Liberal Arts, or its equivalent in other institutions. In '93-'94 and '94-'95 the conditions of admission to the second year were more closely drawn. The students must have devoted a specified amount of time to: general biology, botany, general chemistry, physics, history, physiology, embryology and zoology. The conditions also upon which the master's degree was offered to professional students who had the bachelor's degree, were changed ('94-'95) so as to require twelve semester hours of work in addition to the maximum professional course.

In '95-'96 following the example of a number of lead-

the professional degree, Theological, Medical or Law. This economy was effected by the college allowing undergraduate credit to the extent of twenty semester hours (2-3 the normal year's work) for work in the professional schools of this institution with the limitation that there should be no duplication of college items and that time in the professional school should not count in meeting the requirement of at least one year of residence in the College of Liberal Arts for all candidates for its bachelor degrees. The student might by carrying an average of 16 2-3 hours per week (in place of the normal fifteen) accumulate 100 hours in three years and thus have the fourth year free for the professional work, or he might carry professional and undergraduate work concurrently during the year. In theology, the items of credit were designated, viz: Hebrew, church history and Greek, all given in the Garrett Biblical Institute. In medicine there was some possibility of increasing the economy by securing credit in the Medical School for chemistry and some other courses taken in the College of Liberal Arts. In this year also was terminated the privilege of free tuition in the Medical School for those who had completed two years or more in the College of Liberal Arts. Certain courses were offered at this time in the College of Liberal Arts such as elementary, constitutional, international and Roman law for which credit was allowed in the Law School not to exceed ten semester hours in aggregate. These provisions made the

for offering the degree of Doctor of Philosophy for graduate work in Garrett Biblical Institute. The provisions for master's degree in connection with professional work remained as already described.

In '98-'99 the Medical School made more specific provisions for crediting toward the Medical degree certain courses taken in the College of Liberal Arts. These were courses in chemistry, general biology, histology and comparative anatomy and physiology, aggregating in all forty semester hours of College of Liberal Arts credit. With these advanced credits, the Medical course could be completed in three years with some extra work. These provisions made it possible for the student to make the seven years combined courses in two ways; four years in college with credits including the items specified above, then three years in the Medical School with some extra work; or three years in college with credits aggregating 100 hours then four years in the Medical School. Furthermore they made possible the economy of a second year, reducing the combined courses to six years. The condition of this economy was that the student should secure 100 hours of college credit within three years and include

difficult. This left three years with some extra work necessary to complete the Medical Course.

The next year (1899-1900) the Law School ceased to give advanced credit for the specified courses given in the College of Liberal Arts and referred to in the preceding paragraph ('95-'96) and also for similar courses in other institutions. Subsequently these courses were dropped from the curriculum of the college and since then they have not been provided.

The Period from 1900-'01 to 1903-'04.

Since 1899 the changes to be noted are these: in 1900-'01 the Medical faculty advised students to take two years, or more, in college and to include therein certain specified courses, chemistry, biology, etc., which would enable them to complete the Medical course in three years. In 1902-'03 notice was given that in 1905 there would be added to the requirements for admission (now on a par with those of the College of Liberal Arts) one year's work in chemistry equivalent to the chemistry of the first year of the medical course, and one year's work of college grade in French or German, and students were again urged to take at least two years in college before entering the Medical School.

In 1903-'04 the Law School changed the statement of its requirements for admission and permitted a minimum of preparation less than a good high school course of four years and less than that for college admission (by at least three year-items). At the same time students were ad-

vised to pursue at least part of a college course before commencing the study of law.

In 1903-'04 the requirements for admission to the course leading to the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist were again raised to the equivalent of a high school course of the best grade. And in the same year the Pharmacy School introduced a degree, Master in Pharmacy. The condition for admission to the course leading to this degree is the completion of three years work in the college and this is followed by two years work in the Pharmacy School.

In 1902-03 the School of Music which was established as a professional school of the University in 1895 added a course of four years leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music. The only requirement for admission to this course in the matter of a general education is "a knowledge of English, mathematics, and one foreign language, either classical or modern."

In length of course, the only change in this period is the addition of a fourth year to the dental course to begin with the class entering October 1903. This is perhaps of doubtful permanency.

In 1901-02 the college, having the previous year provided certain new elective courses bearing upon engineering, formulated a four years' program leading to the degree, Bachelor of Science, the completion of which would enable a student to complete an engineering course in two additional years.

In 1902-03 the college increased the allowance of time for professional studies from twenty to thirty semester hours and extended this privilege to candidates for the degree of Master of Pharmacy in the Pharmacy School. This without materially modifying the plan, made it so much easier for the student to effect the economy of one year in the combined collegiate and professional courses in Theology, Medicine, Law or Pharmacy, and the possible economy of a second year in Medicine.

Summary of Present Conditions, 1903-04.

The existing conditions are summarized thus: the School of Theology (Garret Biblical Institute) gives the degree, Bachelor of Divinity, for a three years course, admission to which involves practically a college course, or at least three years of it. The School of Medicine gives the degree Doctor of Medicine for a four years course admission to which involves a good high school course, or its equivalent. The School of Law gives the degree Bachelor of Law for a three years course admission to which may be met by less than a good high school course of four years. The School of Pharmacy gives the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist for a two years course admission to which involves the equivalent of a high school course of best grade. And it gives the degree of Master of Pharmacy for a two years course which must be preceded by three years of college work. The Dental School gives the degree, Doctor of Dental Surgery, for a three years course admission to which involves two years of a high school

course. The School of Music offers the degree Bachelor of Music for a four years course admission to which involves less than a high school course.

In addition it may be said that Garrett Biblical Institute provides a diploma course of three years admission to which involves less than a high school course. Also the Pharmacy School gives the degree Graduate in Pharmacy for a course of one year admission to which involves preparation equivalent to that required for admission to a high school of best grade. And the School of Music gives a degree Graduate in Music for a course of lower grade than that for Bachelor of Music.

The College of Liberal Arts gives the degrees, Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science for work requiring normally four years, admission to which involves at least the equivalent of a good high school course of four years. Then the college allows the last year of the undergraduate's time to be given to studies in the professional schools of Theology, Medicine, Law or Pharmacy, and by this means an economy of one year in the combined courses is made possible. In medicine the allowance of nearly one year's credit by the professional school for courses given in college makes possible an alternative method of economizing one year, and, if both methods are used, it makes possible the economy of two years.

The college also offers the master's degree to bachelors who do full work for the professional degree in Theology, Medicine or Law and in addition at least twelve semester

hours of approved work which may be in the professional school or in the college. And finally it offers the degree of Doctor of Philosophy for a minimum of one year's approved advanced study in Theology beyond the three years required for the degree Bachelor of Divinity, and with other limiting conditions.



CHAPTER XV
THE EARLIER HISTORY OF MEDICAL SCHOOL
NATHAN SMITH DAVIS



NORTHWESTERN University Medical School was first organized in 1859, under the name of Medical Department of Lind University of Chicago; and its first annual course of medical instruction was commenced October 9th, 1859. The active founders and permanent supporters of the School were Drs. Hosmer A. Johnson, Edmund Andrews, Ralph N. Isham, Nathan S. Davis and William H. Byford, aided by Drs. David Rutter, John H. Hollister, F. Mahla, M. K. Taylor and Titus Deville.

To enable our readers to understand more clearly the objects to be accomplished and the obstacles to be overcome by those who undertook to organize this school on a broader basis and with a more rational system of instruction than previously prevailed in the medical schools in this country, it is necessary to state in as few words as possible the actual condition of Medical College education in this country during the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century.

At the commencement of that century only four Medical Schools existed in the country, i. e., one in Philadelphia, one in New York City, one in Boston and one in Bowdoin, N. H. They all had been organized as departments of universities or colleges authorized to grant the degree of Doctor of Medicine which was then everywhere recognized as sufficient authority to practice medicine and surgery. The number of students attending these schools was very

limited, and a still more limited number graduated annually. During that period and the twenty-five subsequent years a large majority of the medical students received their instruction in the offices of general practitioners whom they chose as their preceptors. In several of the States laws had been passed requiring four years of medical study and an examination by the censors of some organized medical society by which they were licensed to practice, without having attended any medical school. But by attending one annual course of medical college instruction, one year could be deducted from the period of medical study, and attending two college courses and graduating M. D., they were permitted to practice medicine in all its departments without any other examination or license. Under such regulations, it was soon learned that it cost less both in time and money for a young man to register himself as a student in the office of a practitioner for three years, and during that time attend an incorporated medical college through two annual courses of lectures of sixteen weeks each and receive from the college the degree of Doctor of Medicine than to study with the practitioner four years and then pass an examination by a board of censors of either a state or county medical society. Under such regulations and circumstances, medical colleges soon began to increase rapidly and their degrees to be sought by medical students instead of a license from a state or county medical society.

As proof of this it may be stated that in 1810 only six



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medical colleges or schools existed in the United States; while before 1850 the number had increased to thirty-six. In 1810 the whole number of students attending the six medical schools was 650 and the number of graduates 100. But in 1850 the whole number in the thirty-six medical schools was 4,500 and the number of graduates, 1,300. During the same period of time, the number of students applying to the county and state boards of censors for licenses decreased with equal rapidity. This rapid multiplication of medical colleges, nearly all of which were dependent wholly on the fees derived from their students for their support, led to so active a rivalry for numbers of students that before the middle of the century it was no longer a question as to which college would give the most complete system of medical instruction, but which would be reasonably certain to grant the coveted degree for the least expenditure of time and money.

No standard of preliminary education for commencing the study of medicine or entering the medical college was maintained; no laboratory work was required except the dissection of a part of the human body; and no attendance on hospital clinical instruction was made obligatory on the student.

The college faculties generally consisted of six or seven professors and a demonstrator of anatomy. The instruction was almost wholly by didactic lectures given at the rate of five or six per day to all the students, in a single class, without any consecutive order by which the more

the more practical the second year. In that way all the then recognized branches of medicine were lectured upon each year for a period of from twelve to sixteen weeks, which was recognized as an annual college term. Such was the condition of medical education and medical schools in this country during the first half of the nineteenth century and it called forth numerous and severe criticisms both in the meetings of medical societies and in the medical periodicals. It was the period of transition from the personal instruction of the preceptor's office and library to the incorporated medical schools. In the annual meeting of the New York State Medical Society, February, 1844, resolutions relating to the subject of medical education were presented by Dr. Alexander Thompson of Cayuga County and Dr. Nathan S. Davis, then a young delegate from the Broome County Medical Society. Those by the latter called for the adoption of a fair standard of general education before commencing the study of medicine, the lengthening of annual medical college terms to six months, attendance upon three such annual terms and the grading of the curriculum in such manner that the student would be able to confine his attention to a limited number of branches each year. It was the earnest and persistent discussion of these resolutions and the principles they involved in the annual meetings of the New York State Society in 1844 and 1845, that resulted in the call for a national convention of delegates from all the regular medical societies,

medical colleges and hospitals in this country to be held in May, 1846, in the City of New York, and the final organization of the American Medical Association by a second convention in Philadelphia in May, 1847. The great leading object of the National Association was to elevate and systematize medical education by inducing the medical schools in all the states to act in concert. And although it continued faithfully to reiterate from year to year its recommendation of a fair standard of preliminary education; a much longer annual college term with a graded curriculum; hospital clinical instruction at least one term; and three full years of medical study, not one of the 35 or 40 medical schools then existing in this country attempted to carry those recommendations into practice. It was while attending the third annual meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Boston in May, 1849, that Dr. N. S. Davis was invited to accept a professorship in the Faculty of Rush Medical College in Chicago, which he accepted. He changed his residence to that city the following autumn. In his new position as a member of the faculty of the Rush Medical College he continued to urge the adoption of the more thorough and efficient system of medical education by that institution without waiting longer for other colleges to move first. His views were approved by Drs. H. A. Johnson and Edmund Andrews, who were graduates of the College of Liberal Arts of the Michigan University, and had both been members of the faculty of Rush Medical College.

The majority of the faculty and trustees, however, persistently refused to make any changes in the direction desired. It was under the foregoing conditions of medical education and medical society organizations in this country that the trustees of Lind University of Chicago, a new institution that had just received a liberal charter from the State Legislature, informed Drs. H. A. Johnson, E. Andrews and R. N. Isham, that they were desirous of opening their University with Departments of both Theology and Medicine in addition to a College of Liberal Arts. Accordingly at a meeting in which the three physicians just named and Dr. David Rutter were present, written propositions were submitted by the board of trustees as follows:

1st. That the University would furnish temporary rooms for the Department of Medicine for the three first years; and at the end of that time would provide a permanent building suitable for that department.

2nd. That the faculty of the Department of Medicine, when organized, should have the right to arrange the curriculum of studies; the length of the annual courses of instruction, and to nominate to the board of trustees, all persons for filling vacancies in the medical faculty that might occur from time to time.

3rd. That the income of the Medical Department after defraying the current expenses, should be used in adding to the means for illustration for the first three years, during

which the members of the Medical Faculty would render their services gratuitously.

4th. That Medical Degrees should be given by the University only on the recommendation of the faculty of the Medical Department.

Seeing in these propositions, if carried out in good faith an opportunity to organize a medical school on the basis persistently recommended by the American Medical Association and its founders, they were accepted by the four physicians present, who lost no time in inviting Drs. Davis and Byford of the faculty of Rush Medical College, to join them in their important undertaking. After proper notices to their colleagues of Rush Medical College they resigned their respective professorships, for the purpose of accepting the same chairs in the Medical Department of Lind University. After due consultation, it was decided that instead of only six or seven professorships, the curriculum of the new medical school should embrace thirteen, as follows: 1, Descriptive anatomy; 2. Physiology and Histology; 3. Inorganic Chemistry; 4. Materia Medica and Therapeutics; 5. General Pathology and Public Hygiene; 6. Surgical Anatomy and Operations of Surgery; 7. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; 8. Principles and Practice of Medicine; 9. Principles and Practice of Surgery; 10. Medical Jurisprudence; 11. Organic Chemistry and Toxicology; 12. Clinical Medicine; and 13. Clinical Surgery. The foregoing arrangement of the various branches of medical study was adopted for the purpose of

ultimately dividing them into three groups, i. e., one for each of the three years of medical pupillage, and thus establish a rationally graded system of medical instruction, by which the student could limit his attention to more elementary branches the first year, to another group of branches the second year, and to the strictly practical branches with hospital clinical instruction the third year. If each annual college term was lengthened to six months, attendance upon three such consecutive courses would more than double the time required to be spent in the other colleges and correspondingly increase the student expenses. Consequently it was deemed more prudent to commence with the whole curriculum divided into two groups and permit them to be included in two consecutive college courses of instruction of five months each, called junior and senior courses. And when the principle of graded instruction had been established in medicine as in all other departments of education, it would be much easier to add the more complete grading and additional time. The faculty as first organized and approved by the Board of Trustees was constituted as follows: Titus Deville, M. D., professor of descriptive anatomy; John H. Hollister, M. D., professor of physiology and histology; F. Mahla, professor of inorganic chemistry; Hosmer A. Johnson, M. D., professor of materia of medica and therapeutics; M. R. Taylor, M. D., professor general pathology and public hygiene; Ralph N. Isham, M. D., professor of surgical anatomy and operations of surgery; Edmund Andrews, M. D., professor of

principles and practice of surgery and of clinical surgery; Nathan S. Davis, M. D., professor of principles and practice of medicine, and of clinical medicine; William H. Byford, M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women; Henry G. Spofford, Esq., professor of medical jurisprudence; F. Mahla, professor of organic chemistry and toxicology; David Rutter, M. D., emeritus professor of obstetrics; and Horace Wardner, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy.

The instruction given by the five professors first named, with dissections and laboratory work constituted the junior course, and that given by the remaining members of the Faculty with hospital clinical instruction, the senior course. Students who were in the first half of the three years of their medical study were required to attend the junior course, and those in the second half, the senior course.

Rooms were provided in Lind's Block on the corner of Randolph and Market Streets, and the first annual college term was commenced October 9th, 1859, with an introductory lecture by Prof. N. S. Davis.* Near the commencement of that address it was stated that the "considerations which have induced the faculty to undertake the task of establishing this institution, may all be included in the two following propositions: First, the very liberal offer of the Board of Trustees of the University, to furnish all the needed accommodations for a Medical Department, with no other restrictions than that the plan of instruction adopted should be such as would most effectually pro-

mote the educational interests of the profession without reference to established customs and usages. Second, a sincere desire on the part of the faculty to put into practical operation a system of medical college instruction more in accordance with sound educational principles, and better adapted to the present state of the science and art of medicine, than that which has been so long adhered to by the medical schools of the country." The whole number of matriculates for this first college term was 33, of whom 19 were juniors and 14 seniors, who had completed their first two years of study in some other medical school. The rooms that had been provided, consisted of two convenient and well lighted lecture rooms, a laboratory, a museum, a room for practical anatomy, a library and faculty room. The laboratory was furnished with new apparatus selected with special reference to illustrating fully courses of instruction in both inorganic and organic chemistry and toxicology. The museum contained a good collection of specimens, anatomical, pathological, microscopic and obstetrical some of which had been brought from Paris by Professor Deville. The facilities for clinical or bedside instruction in the departments of practical medicine, surgery, gynecology and pediattics were furnished by Mercy Hospital with about sixty beds for the sick; an Orphan Asylum adjoining the hospital; and a free dispensary for the poor in one of the rooms of the medical school. The hospital and orphan asylum were at that time situated on Wabash Avenue near Van Buren

Street, and the senior class of students attended clinical instruction in the surgical wards by Professor Andrews every Tuesday and Friday morning, and in the medical wards by Professor Davis on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from eight to nine o'clock. In addition to the regular hospital clinics every morning except Sunday, one surgical clinic was given in the lecture room of the college from two to three o'clock on Wednesday afternoons on patients selected from the dispensary by the professors of surgery, and a clinic at the same hour on Saturdays on patients from the same source by the professor of practice of medicine. These dispensary or college clinics were generally attended by both junior and senior classes, but like the hospital clinics, attendance on them was obligatory only on the senior class. The first term of regularly graded Medical College instruction thus commenced, was continued with entire regularity five months and was closed by a valedictory address by Professor H. A. Johnson as dean of the faculty, and by the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Medicine on nine members of the senior class and the *ad eundem* degree on two other members by the trustees of the University on the 5th day of March, 1860. The names of the graduates were J. S. Jewell, C. DeKoven Jones, John Conant, Rufus D. Coggsell, Lucien Ashley, Thomas G. Rigg, of Illinois; J. M. Rendall of Indiana and A. D. Andrews and J. F. Hopkins of Wisconsin. The two receiving the *ad eundem* degree were Drs. Edward C. Dickinson and Ezra A.

Steele, practitioners of Chicago. All of the foregoing subsequently became active and successful practitioners; and the first named attained a very high reputation both as a teacher and writer. Not one of them, however, is enumerated among the living at the present time. Soon after the close of the regular annual college term, a summer course of instruction was commenced, consisting of a continuance of the medical and surgical clinics in the Mercy Hospital and Dispensary by the professors of practice of medicine and surgery, and lectures on the more important topics connected with midwifery and diseases of women by Prof. W. H. Byford, in the same institutions; also lectures on analytical chemistry by Prof. Mahla; on histology and microscopy by Prof. J. N. Hollister; on auscultation and percussion by Dr. Ezra A. Steele; and on diseases of the genito-urinary organs by Dr. S. C. Blake.

This summer course was open and free for the attendance of both medical students and practitioners, fees being required only sufficient to pay for the materials used. It attracted considerable attention and proved very beneficial to such medical students as could spend the summer in the city.

Soon after the close of the first regular college term, Prof. Titus Deville, who enjoyed a very high reputation as a teacher of descriptive and surgical anatomy, found it necessary to return to England and consequently resigned from the chair of anatomy which led to the following changes in the faculty of the medical department of Lind

University. Prof. J. H. Hollister was transferred from the chair of physiology and histology to that of anatomy; Prof. H. A. Johnson was transferred from the chair of materia medica and therapeutics to that of physiology and histology; and the last chair thus made vacant was filled by the appointment of Dr. A. L. McArthur of Joliet, Illinois.

The second regular annual course of instruction in the Medical Department of Lind University was opened by an introductory lecture on "the incentives to high attainments in the science and practice of medicine," by Prof. W. H. Byford, on October 7th, 1860, and was continued with entire regularity five months. The whole number of matriculates in attendance was 51, of whom 12 received the degree of M. D. two the *ad eundem* degree, and one the honorary degree.

No material changes were made either in the faculty or in the system of instruction; and the college year or term for 1861-62 was attended by 63 students, and 17 of the seniors passed satisfactory examinations and received the degree of doctor of medicine in March, 1862.

It was during that year, however, that the great Civil War commenced in the South, causing intense excitement in all parts of the country. Prof. M. R. Taylor resigned the chair of general pathology and public hygiene and accepted the office of surgeon to a regiment of volunteers in the Government service, and Dr. Horace Wardner, demonstrator of anatomy did the same. The professor of materia

filled by transferring Prof. G. H. Hollister from the chair of descriptive anatomy, and the last named chair was filled by the election of Dr. J. S. Jewell who was a member of the first graduating class and had acquired a thorough knowledge of anatomy under the instruction of Prof. Deville, and soon proved himself to be an enthusiastic and successful teacher in that important branch.

The chair of general pathology and public hygiene vacated by Prof. M. R. Taylor was filled by the election of Henry Wing, M. D. With these changes the work of the Medical Department of the University was continued with unabated interest and success.

The fourth regular annual college term, 1862-63, was attended by 79 matriculates and 17 of the seniors passed satisfactory examinations at its close in March, 1863 and received the doctors degree. Besides the members of the faculty who resigned for the purpose of giving their whole time to the military service, there were others who rendered prompt and important service to the government and still retained their connection with the Medical Department of the University. Soon after the commencement of the war in 1861, Prof. Davis was appointed by the Governor a member of a temporary Board of Medical Examiners for examining the candidates for Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons to the first six regiments of Illinois Volunteers; and he spent one or two weeks in Springfield in the faithful discharge of that duty. A little later Prof. H. A. Johnson

became Chief Medical Advisor of the Governor of the State, and made many tours of inspection to the military camps and hospitals during the progress of the war.

Soon after the close of the college term of 1861-62, Prof. E. Andrews, accepted the office of surgeon to the First Illinois Regiment of Light Artillery. He went with the Regiment directly into the active and bloody campaign under General Grant in Tennessee and for nine months rendered most efficient and valuable service. His health being then impaired in some degree, he was permitted to return to Chicago in time to give his course of surgical instruction in the annual college term of 1862-63. And even in the midst of his arduous military campaign, he wrote several very interesting letters that were published in the Chicago Medical Examiner Vol. 3, 1862. The close of the regular medical college term of 1862-63, marked a critical period in the progress of both Lind University and its Medical Department.

During the four preceding years the faculty of the Medical School had efficiently sustained its organization for better preliminary education, longer annual college terms, properly graded curriculum, laboratory teaching in chemistry, anatomy and histology, and direct clinical instruction in both hospital and dispensary. The regular obligatory five months college term had been supplemented by four months summer clinical and practical instruction free to all matriculated students. The number of matriculates, including both junior and senior classes, had in-

creased from 33 the first year to 79 the fourth, and the temporary rooms had become inadequate for their accommodation. The time had also come when the Trustees of Lind University had promised to have a new and adequate building ready for the permanent accomodation of the Medical Department. But the disturbing influences of the great civil war and the unexpected financial failure of Mr. Sylvester Lind, who had promised the Trustees an endowment of \$100,000, and in whose honor the University had been named, had rendered the Trustees unable to fulfil that part of the contract with the Medical Faculty.

These circumstances entirely beyond the control therefore caused them to change the name of the corporation to that of Lake Forest University, and to release the Medical Faculty from all further obligations to remain a department of that institution. Being thus thrown entirely upon their own resources the members of the Medical Faculty soon after the close of the college term of 1862-63 decided to continue the medical school as an independent institution, and issued their annual annoucemnt under the name of Chicago Medical College, but without any change in the membership of the Faculty or the system of instruction. They purchased a lot on State Street near a street then called Ringgold Place, now Twenty-second Street, and caused a new college building to be erected thereon in time for the opening of the next regular annual college term in October, 1863. In the meantime the usual summer courses of clin-

ical and didactic instruction were continued faithfully to a good class of students. There was but one change in the faculty: H. S. Spofferd, Esq., resigned the chair of medical jurisprudence and the vacancy was promptly filled by the appointment of Dr. M. O. Heydock of Chicago, whose general scholarship and professional attainments rendered him well qualified for the place. The new college building having been completed according to the contract therefor, the fifth annual college term was inaugurated by an introductory lecture on the evening of October 12th, 1863, by the professor of principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine, in which he gave the following summary of past progress, and of the accommodations of the new building: "Four years have now elapsed since this institution, organized in the manner already indicated, began its career in rooms temporarily fitted up, not as facetiously remarked by an enemy of the enterprise, in the "loft of a warehouse" but on the third and fourth floors of an elegant block of buildings on Market Street. The number of students attending the first annual lecture term was 33; the second 54; the third 63; and the fourth 81. Thus in the short period of four years the School presented a larger class than the old and justly celebrated medical departments of Yale and Dartmouth; and equal to the classes in one-fourth of the medical schools in the Union. During the same period of time, by careful attention to the pecuniary income of the institution a museum had been filled with every needed means of illustration; a chemical laboratory

one thousand valuable medical volumes. And this evening, at the commencement of the fifth annual lecture term, instead of climbing three long flights of stairs to reach temporary lecture rooms, we are assembled in a new and permanent college edifice, admirably arranged for the work for which it was designed. On the first floor is a library and dispensary room, a chemical laboratory and the spacious lecture room in which we are now assembled. On the second floor is a beautiful museum, and an anatomical and surgical amphitheatre. On the third floor are the well lighted and ventilated rooms for practical anatomy. All these we have with a pecuniary incumbrance remaining of only six thousand dollars payable in ten equal annual installments."

The term thus commenced was prosecuted with zeal and regularity in every part, and was attended by 89 students, 17 of whom passed their senior course examinations and received the diploma from the hands of Prof. H. A. Johnson, President of the Chicago Medical College, March 1st, 1864.

In the meantime the terms of incorporation of the Faculty as an independent educational institution, had been fixed in accordance with a general act of incorporation of the State of Illinois, under the name of Chicago Medical College.



HOSMER A. JOHNSON

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lowing members of the Faculty were made to constitute the Board of Trustees in the act of incorporation, viz: James S. Jewell, M. D., professor descriptive anatomy; Hosmer A. Johnson, M. D., professor physiology and histology; John H. Hollister, M. D., professor materia medica and therapeutics; Henry Wing, M. D., professor general pathology and public hygiene; F. Mahla, M. D., professor chemistry; Edmund Andrews, M. D., professor principles and practice of surgery and of military surgery; Ralph N. Isham, M. D., professor surgical anatomy and operations of surgery; William H. Byford, M. D., professor obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Nathan S. Davis, M. D., professor principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine; and M. O. Heydock, M. D., professor medical jurisprudence. The Board of Trustees of Chicago Medical College thus constituted were authorized to fill all vacancies that might occur in future; appoint professors and confer medical degrees on the recommendation of the faculty; and hold the legal title to the real estate and other property belonging to the College. Hosmer A. Johnson was elected President and Edmund Andrews, Secretary of the Board of Trustees; Prof. Davis being dean of the faculty. The annual college fees had been from the beginning of the Medical Department of Lind University for matriculation, \$5; for lectures, \$50; for practical anatomy or dissecting ticket, \$5; Mercy Hospital ticket \$6; and graduation fee, \$20. And the same were continued under the new organization, and entitled all regular matriculates to

attend all the college, hospital and dispensary instruction during the year.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the end of the manuscript of N. S. Davis upon which he was working when attacked by his last illness.

CHAPTER XVI

THE LATER HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, JR.

IN this year 1864 the following changes were made in the college work of certain members of the faculty: Prof. Hollister became Professor of Physiology and Histology, Henry Wing, Professor of Materia Medica, H. A. Johnson, Professor of General Pathology and Public Hygiene.

In 1865, upon the resignation of Professor Wing, Dr. Heydock was made Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Dr. J. M. Woodworth demonstrator of anatomy.

In 1866 Professor Johnson resigned from his professorship because of ill health, Dr. Hollister was transferred to the chair of General Pathology and Public Hygiene and Dr. Patterson was made Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. The next year Professor Mahla resigned from the chair of Chemistry and J. E. Davies was appointed in his place. A new chair of Diseases of the Respiratory and Circulating Organs was created and H. A. Johnson was appointed to it. In 1868 Professor Davies resigned and Dr. C. Gilbert Wheeler was made Professor of Chemistry. During this year Dr. J. L. Hildredth gave a course of lectures on ophthalmology and otology and a chair of Public Hygiene was created and Dr. Thomas Bevan was appointed to it. In 1869 Professor Jewell having resigned, Dr. H. W. Boyd was made Professor of Anatomy. Dr. E. O. F. Roler was made professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children; Dr. J. S. Sherman was made Adjunct Professor of Surgery and Dr. Thomas Bond, Demon-

signed and Dr. N. Gray Bartlett was made Professor of Inorganic Chemistry and H. P. Merriman professor of organic chemistry and toxicology. A chair of ophthalmology and otology was also created and S. J. Jones was appointed to it. Upon the resignation of M. O. Heydock, Dr. W. E. Quine was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics.

In this year, 1869, Chicago Medical College became the medical department of Northwestern University. The union was, however, a loose one, for the trustees of Chicago Medical College still held title to its property and managed its finances. However the University granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine to those recommended by the faculty of the school. The University at this time gave the college fifteen thousand dollars towards a new college building and promised one thousand dollars annually to apply upon the salary of the professor of chemistry. Students in the college of liberal arts were permitted to take courses in chemistry in the medical school if they so desired. To stimulate students to prepare themselves better for the study of medicine it was also agreed that those students who took two or more annual courses of instruction in the College of Liberal Arts should not be required to pay the annual lecture fees of the medical school. The

Medical College, the Medical Department of Northwestern University.*

*CONTRACT WITH THE CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This indenture, made this first day of July, A. D. 1891, between the Chicago Medical College in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, of the first part, and Northwestern University of Evanston in the said state of the second part, witnesseth:

The party of the first part, in consideration of the promises of the party of the second part, hereinafter specified, agrees with the said party of the second part as follows:

First, That the name of the College of Medicine shall hereafter be Northwestern University Medical School, and authority is hereby conferred upon the party of the second part to continue the name "Chicago Medical College" in brackets so long as the Trustees of the University and of the Chicago Medical College shall desire so to use it.

Second, That all the property of the Chicago Medical College now held by the party of the first part is hereby transferred, assigned and made over to the party of the second part in perpetual trust for the sole use of the Chicago Medical College, hereafter to be known as Northwestern University Medical School, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

Third, That the party of the first part will continue its corporate existence until such time as the majority of its incorporators and the Trustees or Executive Committee of the University shall direct the charter to be surrendered to the end that the party of the second part may, should it see fit to do so and with the concurrence of the party of the first part, retransfer the property of the Medical School to the party of the first part.

Fourth, That the party of the first part will not conduct any Medical School under its charter until such time as the party of the second part shall retransfer the property of the Medical School to it.

Fifth, That the power to appoint members of the Medical Faculty is hereby vested in the Trustees of the University, to be exercised by them on the recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Medical Faculty and not otherwise, except as hereinafter stated. That the Trustees of the University shall have the power to reject nominations made by the Executive Committee of the Medical Faculty, in which case the nominations shall be referred back to that committee for further consideration and recommendation. That in case a majority of the members of the Medical Faculty, including also a majority of the Executive Committee, should resign their professorships or should refuse to make recommendations to fill vacancies, in proper time, in the faculty, the aforesaid Trustees may proceed to fill such vacancies, notwithstanding the absence of the aforesaid recommendations. That the power to remove members of the Medical Faculty shall likewise be vested in the aforesaid Trustees, the same to be excised only on the recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Medical Faculty, except in cases where removals are made for cause shown and after notice and opportunity for hearing given to the party concerned. That

moreover, the only school in the country with a course, the others still requiring first and second y
dents to attend the same lectures each year.

all appointments of persons not experienced in medical teaching first made for one year, at the end of which time, if satisfact may be confirmed and continue during good behavior and good being subject to the above provision as to removals. That . practicable the Executive Committee of the Medical Faculty sl the nominations for appointment and recommendations for to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, at 1c days before the annual meeting of said board, sending the nam President of the University. The demonstrators, lecturers, ir and other subordinate teachers needed in the various departm be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Medical Fac ject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the Board tees of the University. Such appointments to be made annual the Professor of Chemistry in the Medical School, so long as instruction in the College of Pharmacy, shall be elected upon recommendations of the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty macy acting separately.

Sixth. That the Executive Committee of the Medical Fac consist of five members elected annually by the faculty.

Seventh, That no money belonging to or earned by the Me lege shall be expended by the Trustees of the University exce recommendation or by the concurrence of the Executive Com the Medical Faculty. The arrangement of courses of instru fixing of the fees to be paid by students of medicine, and the their government, and the care of the College buildings, sha made on the recommendation or by the concurrence of the l Committee of the faculty.

Eighth. The agreement previously entered into between the College and the University that graduates of the College o Arts and students who have spent two years in the College c Arts of the University should be entitled to free tuition in the School, is hereby continued in force. It is understood and ag the term "free tuition" does not mean the expenses for instruct laboratories and the material used therein, and that for all such a proper fee may be charged.

The party of the second part, in consideration of the of the party of the first part, hereinbefore specified, agrees with party of the first part as follows:

First. That it accepts the transfer of the property of the Medical College in trust for the sole use of that college, he be known as Northwestern University Medical School, and for purpose whatever, and it agrees to hold all legacies or endown

When the college was organized (1859), its average competitors gave their students about 575 lectures annually, but this new school gave its students 1,008. During the first ten years of this college the number of lectures given was gradually increased to 1,380, about 2 1-2 times what was given in most other medical schools for the curriculum of others was changed only a little during those years.

may be made to the Medical School in trust for the perpetual use of the said school.

Second, That all fees derived from students in Northwestern University Medical School shall be devoted to the promotion of the efficiency of that school and to that purpose only.

Third, That the University will pay out of its own funds as distinct from the funds realized from Medical School fees so much of the salary of the Professor of Chemistry as is now paid by the Medical College, and that it will continue to do this from year to year until that chair is endowed.

Fourth, It agrees to give its support to the Medical Faculty in an attempt to raise sufficient funds for the endowment of the chairs of physiology, pathology, and of chemistry, and for the erection of suitable laboratories for the use of the Medical School.

Fifth, That it will confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine on such persons only as shall be recommended for that honor by the faculty of the Medical School, and that it is understood and agreed that should the present Woman's Medical College become identified with the University, recommendations of its faculty for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be recognized, and the degree may be conferred by the University.

In 1870 the college moved from its building on State street to the corner of Twenty-sixth and Prairie avenue. The new home was for that time commodious, attractive and as good as the buildings of any of its older, eastern competitors. The building was upon the same ground as Mercy Hospital, which it adjoined. About this time all professors teaching practical branches began to give clinical instruction in their specialties in Mercy Hospital, or in the dispensary in the college building.

At intervals in the next twenty years the following departments of instruction were created: Gynecology, nervous and mental diseases, histology, laryngology and rhinology, pediatrics, physical diagnosis, dermatology. Still later the departments of orthopedics, bacteriology and genito-urinary surgery were established. The department of materia medica and therapeutics was abolished and one

All power is vested in the authorities of the University to govern and control the Medical School except as that power is limited by these articles.

In witness whereof the party of the first part has caused these presents to be signed by the President and Secretary of its Board of Trustees, and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed, and the party of the second part has caused these presents to be signed by its Vice-President and Secretary, and has caused its corporate seal to be affixed on the day and year first above written.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE,

By NATHAN SMITH DAVIS,
President.
JOHN H. HOLLISTER,
Secretary.

[L. s.]

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY,

By ORRINGTON LUNT,
Vice-President.
FRANK P. CRANDON,
Secretary.

[L. s.]



NATHAN S. DAVIS, JR.

of pharmacology with a laboratory for experimental investigation and instruction was substituted.

In 1890 the requirements for admission were equivalent to about one year of a high school course. In 1892 these requirements were raised by requiring latin and physics. In 1895 algebra, through quadratics was also demanded of new students; and in 1897 the entrance requirements were made the same as those of the College of Liberal Arts of Northwestern. These were a full four year high school course, or its equivalent. During all these years a large minority of the students had had more than this preparation; had a part or all of a college course.

In 1890 Mercy Hospital needed the ground upon which the college building stood for extensive additions. At the same time the college needed new buildings to accommodate its laboratories and growing dispensary.

By the aid of William Deering, the staunch friend of the medical school and of the University, land was purchased at the corner of 25th and Dearborn Streets. The corner half of this was set aside for Wesley Hospital, the remainder was to be the site of buildings for the medical, dental and pharmacy schools of the University. Buildings were erected on this land in 1892 and were first used in the college year 1893-4. These buildings are the present home of the college, but gradually they have been completely occupied by the medical department. The portion provided for the dental school was first taken by the med-

ical school and in 1901 the portion occupied by the pharmacy school also was occupied.

In 1890 four years of medical study was made obligatory, a fourth optional year had been scheduled for the preceding four or five years. At the same time the college year was lengthened to seven months and in 1894 it was made eight months.

In 1890 closer union with Northwestern University was effected. All the property of the medical school was given to the university in trust for the medical department and it was agreed that all money earned by the medical school should be expended upon it and that all additions to the faculty or removals from it should be made by the trustees of the university upon the recommendation of an executive committee of the faculty. The name was made Northwestern University Medical School, though Chicago Medical College has been retained in brackets upon most of the publications of the school. Since this time the medical department has been an integral part of the university.

In 1880 the only laboratory courses given by the college were those of anatomy and chemistry which had been established at its inception. About this time a brief optional laboratory course in histology was offered which soon was required. In 1882 J. H. Long was made professor of chemistry and devoted all of his time to teaching and research. In 1885 the first laboratory instruction in pathology was given by N. S. Davis, Jr., and Elbert Wing. Bacteriological laboratory work was at first optional, but

in 1891 was required. The first laboratory courses in physiology were given in 1894-5 by I. A. Abt who was assisting Professor G. W. Webster, then professor of physiology. In 1895 W. S. Hall became professor of physiology, devoting all of his time to teaching and research. Under his able administration, the present laboratories were equipped and the courses have been developed. The year before this William Deering gave the school \$50,000 as an endowment for what was to be known as the N. S. Davis chair of physiology, making it a memorial to the dean of the faculty. In 1898 A. P. Ohlmacher was made professor of pathology and devoted his entire time to teaching and research, but on his resignation in 1899, Robert Zeit became professor of pathology and bacteriology. The next year a laboratory or clinical pathology was opened.

In 1904 E. C. Gregory was made professor of anatomy. He also devotes his time exclusively to teaching. Professor Gregory is the first Robert L. Rea, professor of anatomy, In 1893 the college received a bequest from the executors of Dr. Rea for the beginning of an endowment of the chair of anatomy. It was the chair filled for four years by Dr. Rea, and the college has never had a more inspiring teacher than he was. The faculty gladly accepted his legacy and named the professorship after him.

Thus all of the fundamental departments of instruction were placed in the hands of instructors sufficiently paid by the college to enable them to devote their time to the insti-

of a staff of assistants, the management of several large laboratories, and the guidance of students and assistants in the conduct of original research. The published results of original researches conducted in these laboratories show how much has been done in them.

While laboratory courses were being developed and perfected, the clinical branches were not neglected. Their growth was, if anything, greater. The enlargement of Mercy Hospital, the building of Wesley, the improvement of St. Luke's and the opening of Provident to students of this school multiplied the clinics so that instruction in the fourth year has been made almost exclusively clinical and more than half of the time of third year students is given to this form of instruction.

Very numerous small bedside and dispensary clinics have been established so that each student in the junior and senior year receives from one to two hours of such individual instruction daily. Courses in experimental surgery are also conducted to teach students technique in the most practical way and to give them confidence in themselves. Each student sees six or more obstetric cases, and those who desire it can attend from ten to fifteen more at the Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary.

At present there is in the college a library which is managed by a committee appointed in part by the students, in part by the alumni and in part by the faculty. Two large

other as a stack room. The library is open to all students and the librarian is constantly in attendance. The collection embraces most of the leading medical periodicals and about five thousand volumes. All of the most recent text books and many of the most recent monographs are upon its shelves. In addition to the general collection there are department libraries kept in the offices of the professors of physiology, pathology and chemistry. Several hundred volumes are annually added to the library partly by gift and partly by purchase. The students appreciate and make generous use of these volumes.

In 1902 a diet kitchen was opened in the dispensary. It is under the management of a trained nurse, and in it the nurses of Wesley Hospital and the students of the college receive practical instruction in preparing modified milk for infant feeding and simple invalid foods. Many babies are supplied by it, and the excellent result obtained in infant feeding is one of the most striking object lessons which our college students get. The kitchen is a model one.

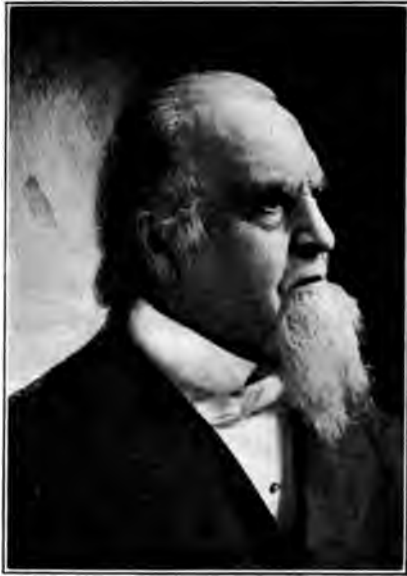
In 1859 the college opened with thirteen teachers; it now has 41 professors and assistant professors, and 72 instructors, clinical instructors and demonstrators. In 1859, 1,008 hours of instruction were given to its students, but in 1904-5 5,772 clinics, 2,176 lectures and recitations, and 3,848 laboratory exercises are scheduled.

In addition to these regular annual courses optional clinical and laboratory courses are given in the summer dur-

who wish to make their winter work easier, or who wish to attempt to do research work, or who, coming from other medical schools, wish to take advantage of the unusual facilities offered by the laboratories and clinics of this college. Optional courses although less numerous, are offered also during the winter. The laboratories of pathology, bacteriology and physiology attract post-graduate students who desire to give some time to original research. Such students are gladly received and are encouraged in all possible ways.

It is the avowed purpose of the faculty at as early a date as possible to require two years of a liberal college course for entrance to the medical school. To help to accomplish this the college of liberal arts and medical school have for several years offered combined courses by means of which the degrees of A. B. or B. S. and M. D. can be obtained in six or seven years depending upon the industry of the student and credits with which he enters college. The chemistry, physics, histology, embryology and physiology taught in the College of Liberal Arts are accredited more or less fully by the medical school and in turn the purely scientific branches of the first and second year medical courses are accredited by the College of Liberal Arts.

During the last five years the rapid growth of this college in numbers of students has taxed the large buildings which it occupies and has created a pressing need for a new clinical building or out-patient hospital.



CHARLES H. HOLLISTER



MEDICAL SCHOOL. 1875

What Northwestern University Medical School has done for the public is seen in the character of its graduates; what it has done for medical education is seen in the reformation in the medical curriculum, admission requirements and length of courses in other colleges which have grown from its example and the persevering advocacy of reform by its founders; what it has done for science can be judged by the contributions to it by members of its faculty and alumni and in later years by what has been done in its laboratories and clinics.

The alumni of Northwestern University Medical School have always commanded prominent positions in their profession. Many fill chairs in other colleges and have carried to these the inspiration of their alma mater to elevate medical education. Many have gained international reputations and they fill offices of honor in the societies of their profession. The very high average position of the alumni of this college is necessitated by the high intellectual attainments demanded by the faculty of those who seek its degree.

As N. S. Davis, who inspired the founding of the college, said a year ago, it has accomplished already more than most institutions and might today die glorious, for it has demonstrated to the country that a school with a graded course of instruction of at least six months' duration and demanding a standard of preliminary education could succeed. After almost ten years of solitude in this position, other schools followed its lead until now every school in

or stood in the van as subsequent advances in medical education have been made. From the beginning its guiding principle has been, not numbers of students, but quality; and quality in its graduates it has insisted upon.

Many of its faculty have written volumes of value and all have been generous contributors to the periodical literature of their profession, but these literary contributions are too numerous to name here.

This account of Northwestern University Medical School would not be complete without enumerating the faculty changes which have occurred since 1870 and therefore the following list is appended to it. No attempt is made to give the changes which have occurred in the list of instructors and demonstrators, for they are annual appointments.

FACULTY LIST OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

David Rutter	1859-1871
Hosmer A. Johnson	1859-66, 1867-91
Mahla, F.	1859-67
Edmund Andrews	1859-1904
Ralph Nelson Isham	1859-98
Nathan Smith Davis, Sr.	1859-1905
W. H. Byford	1859-79
Taylor, M. R.	1859-62
John Hamilcar Hollister	1859-
Titus de Villi (Dewille)	1859-60
Wardner, H.	1859-62
McArthur, A. L.	1860-62
James S. ...	1860-62

Woodworth, J. M.	1865-69
R. J. Patterson	1866-74
Davies, J. E.	1867-68
Daniel T. Nelson	1860-79
Charles Gilbert Wheeler	1868-70
Thomas Bevan	1868-75
J. L. Hildreth	1868-72
Edward O. F. Roler	1869-
Julius S. Sherman	1869-77
Henry W. Boyd	1869-74
Bartlett, N. Gray	1870-
Thomas S. Bond	1869-78
Samuel J. Jones	1870-98
Henry P. Merriman	1870-80
William E. Quine	1870-83
Walter S. Haines	1873-77
Marcus Patten Hatfield	1875-1902
Lester Curtis	1875-86
James Nevins Hyde	1876-78
R. L. Rea	1878-82
Henry Gradle	1878-81
Edward J. Jenks	1879-82
Horace M. Starkey	1881-
Frank Seward Johnson	1881-
William E. Morgan	1881-
Isaac Newton Danforth	1882-97
Emilius Clark Dudley	1882-
John Edwin Owens	1882-
O. C. Dewolf	1882-92
Christian Fenger	1882-99
John Harper Long	1882-
Walter Hay	1882-90
Frederick Christian Schaefer	1882-99
Frank Billings	1882-1900
William Evans Casselberry	1884-
R. W. Bishop	1884-8
William Wright Jaggard	1884-96
Nathan Smith Davis, Jr.	1884-
Edward Wyllys Andrews	1886-
Elbert Wing	1886-1901
Frank Taylor Andrews	1886-
George Washington Webster	1887-

330 NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Joseph Zeisler	1890-
John Davis Kales	1890-1900
Archibald Church	1892-
John Leeming	1892-1900
Samuel C. Plummer	1892-
John F. Ridlon	1892-
Thomas Benton Swartz	1892-9
Arthur Robin Edwards	1892-
W. H. Allport	1895-1900
Winfield Scott Hall	1895-
Weller Van Hook	1896-
Frank Burnett Dains	1897-1902
Albert E. Halstead	1898-1900
Hugh T. Patrick	1898-
Gustav Futterer	1899-1901
Wm. Kilbourne Jacques	1899-1901
Robert Bruce Preble	1900-
Charles Hill	1900-
Charles Bert Reed	1900-
Frank Xavier Walls	1900-
John B. Murphy	1900-
Frederic Robert Zeit	1900-
Lucius Crocker Pardee	1900-
August F. Lemke	1900-2
Charles Henderson Miller	1900-
A. P. Ohlmacher	1901-2
Peter Thomas Burns	1902-
Charles Louis Mix	1902-
Lester E. Frankenthal	1903-
Louis Ernest Schmidt	1903-
William Alfred Mann	1904-
Frederick Menge	1904-

INSTRUCTORS, ASSISTANTS AND DEMONSTRATORS

Charles L. Rutter	1874-9
D. A. K. Steele	1878-80
Roswell Park	1878-82
S. A. McWilliams	1878-9
A. G. Paine	1881-7
J. G. Kiernan	1881-2
F. E. Waxham	1881-2

J. S. Marshall	1884-8
Herbert H. Frothingham	1887-90
J. C. Hoag	1888-98
George S. Isham	1888-94
Bayard Holmes	1889-90
Rufus G. Collins	1889-93
W. N. Hibbard	1890-1
Thomas James Watkins	1890-94
D. N. Eisendrath	1890-92
Bond Stowe	1892-4
J. C. Hepburn	1892-3
Edward Tyler Edgerle	1892-4
Stanley P. Black	1892-4
John Columbus Cook	1892-4
Charles Everett Paddock	1893-4
William Henry Rumpf	1893-4
Louis Eugene Bond	1893-4
William Edward Schroeder	1893-4
Henry Percival Woley	1893-4
Edward Crane Miller	1893-4 '98-1900
Joseph Louis Hillmantel	1893-4
Robert Hatfield Harvey	1893-4
Joseph Bolivar De Lee	1896-
William Cuthbertson	1903-

CHAPTER XVII

THE LABORATORIES, THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

JOHN HARPER LONG

HISTORICAL

FROM the earliest days of medical instruction in the United States relatively great importance has been attached to the practical laboratory work in anatomy. This has usually taken the form of dissections of the human cadaver and the dissecting room has been the first and most important laboratory considered in our American schools. The Chicago Medical College was no exception to this general rule, and in looking back through the old records, the names of many men are found as demonstrators or professors of practical anatomy who have since become famous in the history of medicine in Chicago. When the school became a part of the University and was transferred to the new structure on Twenty-Sixth Street and Prairie Avenue, the dissecting work was especially provided for, not only in the equipment of the large room where the course was given, but also in the means of storing and preparing material for dissection. In those years the dissecting work was done at night, usually from 7 to 10, and a relatively large part of the time of the student was spent in this kind of practice. The heads of the department in the Twenty-Sixth Street building were H. W. Boyd, T. S. Bond, R. L. Rea and F. C. Schaefer.

Through a long period the cost of maintaining the efficiency of the department was very great because of the difficulty in securing bodies in a legitimate way. The present satisfactory laws regulating the distribution of unclaimed bodies from hospitals and asylums were not yet

enacted, and as some county contractor was paid a fee for disposing of bodies, there was always room for extortion and trickery. To avoid this and possible scandals, much of the material used had to be brought from outside the county and from other states even. All this increased the costs enormously, but notwithstanding the expense the course was never allowed to suffer. The difficulties experienced in this direction led to the formation of the Demonstrators' Association and the agitation for new laws, in all of which our early anatomists took an active part.

From the records available it does not appear that other laboratory courses were given in the old Chicago Medical College prior to 1868. The first attempt at additional regular laboratory work was in chemistry. In fact no other kind of laboratory work was thought of for a number of years, and this is true of the development of all the older American schools. Dissecting was not thought of as laboratory work.

In 1867 F. Mahla, Ph.D., who had held the chair of chemistry for a number of years resigned to take up technical work. He was followed temporarily by John E. Davies, who was given an honorary degree of doctor of medicine and who became later well known in the University of Wisconsin. Professor Davies was succeeded in 1868 by C. Gilbert Wheeler, B. S., who had recently returned from a course of chemical study in Europe. Foreign courses of study were rare in those days. In the annual catalogue for 1868-69 the announcement is made

that Mr. Wheeler "will immediately open in the college a laboratory of practical and analytical chemistry both for the instruction of students and the performance of all kinds of work usually accomplished in such laboratories." It appears further that only the didactic course was required, the laboratory course being optional, but "urgently recommended." In the catalogue for 1869-70 the announcements for the laboratory work are continued with Professor Wheeler in charge.

At this time the college became a part of the University and moved into the Twenty-Sixth Street building where work was regularly taken up at the beginning of the year 1870-71. Professor N. Gray Bartlett became professor of chemistry and equipped the new laboratory which for the time and conditions was a remarkably good one; it may indeed be safely said that few medical school laboratories in the country were better furnished for routine instruction. Professor Bartlett retained the chair through two years and was followed in 1872 by Professor Walter S. Haines in the laboratory. Professor Haines had been a student of chemistry before taking up medicine and was given the laboratory position before actually graduating in medicine. Later he was given the full chair of chemistry of which he retained control until the end of the college year 1876-77, adding greatly to the reputation of the department.

In 1875 Professor Marcus P. Hatfield, an alumnus of the college, was given charge of the laboratory instruction in inorganic chemistry, and two years later, on the resig-

nation of Professor Haines, took the full chair. Dr. Hatfield continued as professor of general and medical chemistry until the end of the year 1880-81, and of medical chemistry alone two years longer, when at his own solicitation he was relieved from the work. He became then professor of diseases of children.

Through all this period of thirteen years the laboratory was in charge of men who were practitioners of pharmacy or medicine and who could therefore devote but a part of their time to the work, and this for little or no compensation. Great credit is therefore due them for building up and maintaining a course of instruction which is remembered with gratitude by the older alumni.

For a number of years prior to the last date mentioned some of the senior members of the faculty, and particularly Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., and Dr. H. A. Johnson, had been extremely desirous of increasing the laboratory work in several departments and of paying salaries sufficient to attract young men to take charge of the work of instruction. In carrying out this idea the chair of chemistry was first provided for and Professor J. H. Long was engaged in 1881 to teach inorganic chemistry. Two years later he was given the full chair. It will not be out of place here to speak of the great service rendered by Dr. Davis in aiding the growth of laboratory work. In the early eighties the attendance had dropped to a low figure and the school was poor financially. Yet supplies for the laboratory were liberally furnished and the students had the best

of apparatus and as much as they could properly use. The writer of these lines has every reason to believe that a large part of the expense for instruction and supplies was defrayed by Dr. Davis personally; but this fact was never mentioned by Dr. Davis himself. During the following ten years to 1893, the laboratory work in chemistry was gradually increased and systematized so as to make it the full equivalent of that given in the oldest medical school in the United States.

In the catalogues of 1874 and following years a laboratory of microscopy and physiology is mentioned but it is certain that no systematic laboratory work was done in either department for some years. The first regular laboratory work in histology was begun under the direction of Dr. Lester Curtis in 1877-78 and was given through a course of about six weeks. As at present normal histology was given in the first year and pathological histology in the second. From an examination of the catalogues of the following years it is evident that the work was gradually increased. Dr. Curtis remained at the head of the laboratory until the end of the season of 1885-86. The microscopes in use in those days were poor instruments as compared with those now in use, but good work with them was stimulated in various ways and especially by a prize offered each year by the manufacturer, W. H. Bullock, and open to the students of all schools. Through a series of years the prize was captured by students who had been trained under Dr. Curtis.

After the resignation of Dr. Curtis the laboratory came for a short time under the management of Dr. F. S. Johnson and then under Dr. F. T. Andrews who remained in control until after the college was moved to the present quarters. During the period many important additions were made to the equipment of the laboratory, especially in the way of microscopes of German manufacture. Certain instruments of English manufacture had long held first place in this country but the gradual recognition of the superior qualities of the German microscope had much to do with the development of practical work in histology.

In the older catalogues issued from the Twenty-Sixth Street building occasional reference was made to work in the physiological laboratory. At one time, about 1880, an appropriation was made to purchase apparatus for the work but very little of it was used as there was no room available in which satisfactory experiments could be carried out with a class in physiology. It was further recognized that no unpaid instructor could afford to give the time required to conduct properly such experimental courses. No actual laboratory work was done in physiology until some years after the new building was occupied.

The case was almost the same with bacteriology. In the early eighties bacteriology as a science met with but scant recognition in Chicago; its practical importance began to be felt only as men returned from the foreign laboratories and hospitals and began to talk about the germ

theory of disease. In the old Chicago Medical College the work of one man in particular must be mentioned with praise in this connection. Dr. Henry Gradle, as lecturer and later as professor of physiology, did much to make the new doctrines known. During the college year of 1882-83 he delivered a special course of eight lectures on the subject of "Bacteria and the Germ Theory of Disease" which were somewhat later published in book form. After a lapse of more than twenty years this book may still be found very interesting reading. It attracted deserved attention not only in the school but among the educated men of the profession in Chicago.

Want of room prevented the equipment of a separate bacteriological laboratory in the college, but in the Spring of 1887 a large amount of apparatus was purchased in Germany and this was set up in the space properly belonging to histology. A number of men made good use of the facilities here offered for work; the subject was recognized as belonging to the chair of pathology. In the catalogue of 1889-90 Dr. Bayard Holmes was given the title of director of the bacteriological laboratory, which announcement was repeated in the following year. Then the position remained vacant two years to be permanently filled after moving into the new building.

In the catalogue for 1868-69 this statement is found: "The museum is supplied with large series of plates, drawings, paintings, casts, models, apparatus, surgical instruments, etc., both for study and illustration. Probably no

was built up largely through the labors of three or four men. Dr. H. W. Boyd was active in securing a large amount of material illustrating the field of comparative anatomy which was later added to, especially by Dr. Edmund Andrews in the same direction as well as in others. Dr. M. O. Heydock, professor of materia medica and therapeutics, began as early as 1868 a valuable collection of drugs and galenical preparations which was later increased by Dr. W. E. Quine who took the department in 1872 and retained charge until Dr. Walter Hay became professor of materia medica in 1882. Dr. Hay introduced a new system of classification and began a new collection but did not complete it.

In 1884 Dr. W. E. Casselberry became professor of materia medica and therapeutics and soon brought his section of the museum up to a condition of practical usefulness not before reached. When the college was moved to the new building the museum was divided and developed in several directions—to be referred to below.

No attempt was made to build up a reference library in the old college for the use of students. What was spoken of as a library was a collection of books in the faculty room, and mostly old editions of little practical value. After

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE LABORATORIES,
MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

In 1892 plans were completed for the large laboratory building on Dearborn Street, between Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Fifth. It was at first expected to keep the didactic work of the third and fourth years and the clinics at the Twenty-Sixth Street building but later this plan was abandoned and the smaller building known as Davis Hall was begun and completed some months after the other. The whole of the first building was ready for occupancy in the summer of 1893. Under the present arrangement the laboratory courses and the didactic work of the first and second years are given in the large building while most of the clinics and the didactic work of the remaining years are given in Davis Hall.

Anatomy. Ample provision was made for the needs of the department in the laboratory building. There is first the main dissection room on the fifth floor, 44 by 64 feet, with three smaller rooms for special work. On the third floor a laboratory space of 28 by 44 feet affords room for the office of the head of the department and for investigation work not on the cadaver. Much attention has been given to the question of the proper preparation of the dissection material. The systems in use in the leading schools of the country were studied and improved upon by building a small ammonia refrigeration plant which has given perfect satisfaction from the outset. At present it is housed in a separate small building which contains, besides the

space for the ice machine, insulated rooms for freezing and storing over 250 cadavers. These facilities add much to the practical efficiency of the work of the department, which has always been maintained on a plane consistent with the best traditions of the school.

In the last eleven years, since the school moved to the present quarters, the department of anatomy has come under the charge of several men and with the recent appointment of Dr. E. H. Gregory (August 1904) it is hoped that a condition of permanence has been reached. As at present constituted, the work of the department includes microscopic anatomy or histology, which, however, will be referred to specially below. Through the long period of temporary arrangements most excellent work has been done by several men, among whom the following should be mentioned: Dr. T. B. Swartz as professor of anatomy when the new building was being erected had much to do with the plans for the dissecting room and the arrangement of the early courses. Dr. S. C. Plummer and Dr. W. E. Morgan were also active in pushing the interests of the department. Then came Dr. W. H. Allport, Dr. E. C. Miller, Dr. A. E. Halstead, Dr. C. L. Mix, Dr. P. T. Burns and Dr. F. R. Green—to bring the work down to the present time.

Chemistry. On the completion of the laboratory building chemistry was the first to move in. This was hastened

school joint control of the department of chemistry. The chemical laboratories opened to the students in the Spring of 1893 have the following dimensions. First, a large general laboratory for beginners or freshmen, 44 by 102 feet. This room has places for 128 students or 256 working in two sections. It is well furnished in every way and has excellent ventilation with numerous fume closets and other conveniences necessary for good work. In the first equipment of this room nearly 8,000 reagent bottles were required with other things in proportion. Next there is a laboratory of physiological chemistry for second year students. This room, like the other on the fourth floor, is 40 by 56 feet with working places for 81 students or 162 in two sections. The light and ventilation here are excellent and in general every thing is furnished which the student may need in performing a full line of experiments in physiological chemistry and urine analysis. On the same floor there is another large laboratory room now occupied by the department of pharmacology. In the quarters devoted to chemistry there are several smaller rooms used for research, for storage and for office and laboratory of the professor in charge. There is also a room about 15 by 40 feet for the illustrative collection and apparatus used in lecture demonstration, and a preparation room adjoining the large lecture room on the third floor used in common by several professors. The whole constitutes an excellent equipment for medical chemical work. The course in chemistry in the laboratory comprises

portant compounds, qualitative analysis, volumetric analysis in the first year; physiological chemistry and urine analysis in the second year. In addition to this, abundant opportunity is offered for research work on the part of assistants or advanced students. During the past ten years a considerable number of such investigations have been published from the laboratory. In the development of the laboratory courses, Professor Long has had the coöperation of the following men in the first year work. Professor Mark Powers, Mr. Otto Pagelson, Professor F. B. Dains and Mr. William Johnson; and in the second year work of Mr. C. H. Miller, Mr. Frank Wright and Mr. William Johnson.

Histology. Since 1893 the work of practical histology has been under the charge of Dr. F. T. Andrews, Dr. F. X. Walls, Dr. E. P. Carleton and Dr. Charles Hill, who have developed the several courses in harmony with the other work of the school. The laboratories of histology are on the third floor of the large building and consist of the main general laboratory, 36 by 48 feet and four smaller rooms for the professor in charge and for the use of assistants. The material equipment of these laboratories in the way of microscopes and the various accessories called for is excellent and sufficient for the needs of the students in the most thorough work. The major part of the laboratory work is given in the first year. This includes general

is concerned largely with the microscopic anatomy of the brain and spinal cord. For several years past Summer courses have been given covering the work of the first year. A certain amount of work in the way of research is done by third and fourth year students for which special facilities are offered. In the present classification of studies histology becomes a part of the department of anatomy.

Pathology and Bacteriology. In the Twenty-Sixth Street building the space available was wholly inadequate for the proper development of laboratory work in these departments, but the initiative in bacteriology has already been referred to. A laboratory for bacteriology and pathology was equipped at once in the new building in the space now used by the chair of anatomy on the third floor; a part of the laboratory work was done in addition in the present histology rooms. From 1893 to 1897 this laboratory work in bacteriology was under the general charge of Dr. John D. Kales who was assisted at different times by Dr. Joseph Hillmantel, Dr. Harry Kahn, Dr. R. B. Jessup, Dr. S. P. Black and Dr. I. D. Rawlings. In 1897-98 Dr. Rawlings had charge of the laboratory and in 1898-99 Dr. J. L. Miller. During this period the possibilities of the laboratory were shown and systematic routine courses developed. During the same period, 1893-99, the chair of general pathology was in charge of Dr. Frank S. Johnson who was assisted at different times by Dr. Bond Stowe, Dr. A. R. Edwards and Dr. F. X. Walls. Regular labor-

gentlemen and made an essential part of the second and third year courses.

In 1899 Dr. Gustav Fuetterer was called to the chair of combined pathology and bacteriology with Dr. F. R. Zeit as first assistant in charge of the bacteriological laboratory. Dr. Fuetterer remained at the head of the pathology two years but in 1900 Dr. Zeit was made professor of bacteriology. On the resignation of Dr. Fuetterer in 1901 Dr. A. P. Ohlmacher was made his successor. This arrangement continued in force but one year, however, and at the beginning of the year 1902-3 Dr. Zeit was placed in charge of the whole department of pathology and bacteriology which relation is now in force.

Meanwhile the school of pharmacy was moved into other quarters and the whole of the second floor so vacated was given to the combined department. The several rooms on the floor have been newly furnished and equipped with full apparatus for extended routine and research work, and contain as follows: the general bacteriological laboratory, 40 by 64 feet, with places for 64 students or 128 in two sections; laboratory of clinical pathology, 30 x 40 feet, with places for 32 students; the laboratory of general pathology, 40 by 44 feet, with tables for 64 students or 128 in two sections; a large special laboratory, 36 by 50 feet, which is being subdivided into smaller research rooms. In addition there are several rooms for office of the head of the department, for supplies, etc. The work in bacteriology and general pathology is given to the

second year class, while the laboratory courses in special pathology and clinical pathology are given to the third year or junior class. In these courses at the present time Professor Zeit has the assistance of Dr. W. H. Bulig, Dr. A. A. Goldsmith and Dr. G. Koehler, in bacteriology, pathology and clinical pathology respectively. The work of Drs. W. R. Cubbins, V. C. Bassett and J. Biehn in former years should be mentioned also. The lecture courses are given by Dr. Zeit personally.

The work in this department has developed greatly in the last few years and embraces not only the routine courses to students in bacteriology and pathology, but a large amount of special work for the various clinical departments in the examination of material from post-mortems and from surgical operations. In the clinical laboratory there are daily routine examinations of sputa, blood, urine and other materials from the dispensary in which the students receive a practical drill. Much of the special work from these laboratories furnishes topics for discussion in the journals later.

Physiology. As has been already mentioned no laboratory work in physiology was done in the old building although such a course was occasionally referred to in the old catalogue. Didactic courses with experiments were given by Dr. D. T. Nelson, 1868-79, Dr. Henry Gradle, 1879-84, Dr. R. W. Bishop, 1884-88 and Dr. G. W. Webster, 1888-95. These men were all engaged actively in the practice of medicine and the amount of time they

gave to building up this important department was necessarily great. Their efforts were sincerely appreciated by colleagues and students. In 1895 Dr. Webster took charge of another department of the school and Dr. W. S. Hall was made professor of physiology. Under his direction laboratory courses have been developed and a laboratory equipped with apparatus and fixtures for an extended line of experiments. The space occupied by the department, the north half of the first floor, is as follows: the general laboratory, 44 by 52 feet, in which there are places for 75 students or a larger number working in sections; a smaller laboratory 24 by 36 feet which is commonly employed in experiments by groups of students, and finally four smaller rooms for the head of the department and for the assistants' work. There is also a preparation room on the basement floor used in connection with the lecture demonstrations.

Under the head of physiology a number of minor courses are given by special instructors and assistants and in this way Professor Hall has had at different times the coöperation of Dr. W. K. Jaques, Dr. A. M. Hall, Dr. H. W. Cheney, Dr. P. L. Holland, Dr. C. H. Miller, Dr. C. L. Mix, Dr. H. M. Richter, Dr. C. J. Kurtz and others. The larger part of the laboratory instruction is given to first year students; the special courses however, are mostly for men of the second and higher years.

From the outset the work of the department of physi-

vestigation from assistants and advanced students under the direction of the head of the department. Much of the work has been of a practical character and the results have been published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. The special apparatus gradually accumulated in this department furnishes facilities for complete studies in many lines. A respectable part of this apparatus has been devised by the head of the department and some has been made in the school by students or assistants who show special mechanical ingenuity. Such work is always encouraged.

Pharmacology. Much of the work formerly done in our medical schools under the head of materia medica and therapeutics is now carried out in the laboratory courses in pharmacology. A course of this character has been gradually developed by Dr. C. H. Miller and is now a regular part of the required work for students of the second year. This course includes some work in practical pharmacy, in the preparation and identification of medicines, a study of incompatibles, and especially a study of the behavior of drugs on animals. In such experiments from 100 to 150 dogs are used each year with great gain to the student in practical knowledge. The department possesses a well equipped laboratory on the fourth floor, 40 by 46 feet, and is one in which some of the most important advances of the school may be expected.

Experimental and Operative Surgery. In a sense this work may be considered under the head of laboratory

courses. It is one of the more recent developments in the school and has become each year of greater importance. The work is given to third year students and consists essentially of experimental operations on dogs of such a character as to acquaint the men with the practical details of aseptic technique. Each year some hundreds of dogs are used for the courses which are conducted now as a part of the regular laboratory routine. The work has been developed largely through the efforts of Dr. H. M. Richter and Dr. A. B. Kanavel.

Clinical Laboratory at Mercy Hospital. Some years ago the school equipped a laboratory at Mercy Hospital in which work is done similar to that of the laboratory of clinical pathology at the college. This work is done by the internes, the laboratory service being taken as one of the routine assignments.

The Pathological Museum. The principal museum developed in the school is that of pathology. The most important beginnings were made by Dr. W. W. Jaggard, and the work has been continued by Dr. F. S. Johnson, Dr. A. R. Edwards, Dr. R. H. Harvey, Dr. G. Fuetterer, Dr. A. P. Ohlmacher and Dr. F. R. Zeit, with the coöperation of colleagues having charge of clinics. In this museum there are individual collections of great value. One of them illustrating the pathology of the bones is probably the most complete in the United States. There is also a very large collection of pathological specimens of all important organs preserved in natural colors by the

Kaiserling method and kept in standard uniform jars. The great increase in the number of post mortems held in the last two years has enabled the present curator, Dr. Zeit, to augment this collection very rapidly. A third collection consists of material from surgical operations performed by men connected with the faculty and contains many tumors, malignant growths of various kinds and amputations. A fourth collection represents material from the department of obstetrics and has been developed mainly by Dr. J. B. De Lee.

Most of these collections are kept in the main museum room on the first floor but a part of the material in Kaiserling solution is kept for purposes of instruction and demonstration in the department museum on the second floor.

Pharmacology Museum. In connection with the work of the department of pharmacology a collection of drugs and synthetic remedies is being made by Dr. C. H. Miller. This will take the place of the old materia medica museum and will be retained in the laboratory of pharmacology.

Library. Since 1896 an effort has been made to build up a reference library for student use. The collection was originally begun through the efforts of a committee of the alumni and has been continued largely by the same organization. The library is therefore known as the Alumni Library. It is at present housed on the top floor of Davis Hall and contains nearly 4,000 bound volumes and about 9,000 pamphlets. A part of the expense of maintaining the library is defrayed by the profit from the sale of text-

books to students in the college. The reading room of the library is open practically all day and the librarian is always in attendance to deliver or receive books. The present quarters are becoming very much overcrowded and steps must soon be taken to provide rooms in better keeping with the growing importance of the department. Miss May T. Hillan has been the librarian since the organization.

2024-2025





THE work of Wesley Hospital, Chicago, is now done in a building so well equipped and so magnificent that it requires an effort of the imagination to consider its beginning.

Although its history dates back only to 1888, many points are a subject of friendly controversy among its philanthropic founders. But all those who then gave aid to the project possessed altruistic motives and we may be sure that the splendid result of their work yields glory enough for all.

It is not known who first conceived the need of a Methodist hospital in Chicago. A desire for such an institution to express the philanthropic aspirations of the Methodists of the Northwest was strongly felt for years before some of its more enthusiastic advocates made successful efforts to realize it. It is certain, however, that for years prior to the beginning of the actual Wesley Hospital enterprise, Dr. I. N. Danforth had urged that steps be taken to carry out the project. Dr. Danforth, in conversation with Mr. Robert D. Fowler, in August, 1888, proposed* the utilization of the Chicago Training School for City, Home and Foreign Missions in the establishment of the hospital.

The facilities offered by the organization of Deaconess work made possible the actual inception of the hospital.

The following call for a meeting to consider the neces-

*The proposition was made at the suggestion of Rev. J. Shelly Meyer.—Ed.

sity for establishing such an institution in Chicago was sent to interested persons:

Chicago, September 6, 1888.

Dear Sir:—

For some years past the necessity for a Methodist hospital in Chicago has been recognized by those most conversant with the needs of the sick poor. It seems to the undersigned that the time for action has come. We therefore earnestly invite you to attend a meeting of the friends of the movement at the Sherman House Club Rooms on Saturday evening, September 8th at 8 o'clock, P. M. The chief arguments in favor of immediate action, are, it seems, as follows:

First, the hospital is a necessity; the honor of our denomination and the equities of the case demand it. Our sick poor are cared for by hospitals operated and supported by other denominations, and we have already incurred obligations that ought not to be increased; in fact, we ought to commence discharging these obligations by "doing unto others" as they have "done unto us."

Secondly: The pupils in our "Training School for City, Home and Foreign Missions" and in our "Deaconess Home" all require hospital observation and experience to fit them for their peculiar work. Nothing else can supply this want. Both missionaries and deaconesses will be thrown much among the sick; in fact, the work of the latter will be primarily the care of the sick, and the helpless. Only practical experience will fit them for this most excel-



UNIVERSITY HALL

lent work and that can be obtained only in the wards of the hospital. At present we can offer no adequate facilities to those devoted students, as regards their medical training. A hospital should be organized in connection with the "Training School" and "Deaconesses' Home." We do not favor a large or costly building, but we do recommend the immediate organization of a small hospital in a portion of Chicago Training School buildings, which we are informed can be obtained for this purpose. The advantages of this plan are obvious: it furnishes a refuge for the sick poor; it offers clinical facilities to our students and they in turn will take entire charge of the nursing service,—the branch of hospital service most difficult to supply. Believing that you will recognize the necessity for this movement and be willing to give it your personal and financial support, we urge you to attend the conference at the time and place above mentioned.

Very truly yours,

C. G. TRUESDELL,
I. N. DANFORTH,
LUKE HITCHCOCK,
H. N. HIGGINBOTHAM,
ROBERT D. FOWLER.

In response to this call a meeting was held and the following report of its proceedings appeared in the Inter-

NEW METHODIST HOSPITAL

"A number of representative Methodists met at the Sherman House last night and determined to found a Methodist Hospital. Among those present were C. G. Truesdell, Dr. I. N. Danforth, The Rev. Luke Hitchcock, H. H. Higginbotham, Robert D. Fowler, E. W. Burke, Charles Busby, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, The Rev. J. S. Meyer, Dr. B. W. Griffin, Dr. M. P. Hatfield and J. S. Harvey. Mr. Hobbs was chairman of the meeting. Dr. Danforth said a Methodist hospital was a necessity for the honor of the denomination. The sick poor of the church were now cared for by other denominations, and obligations had already been incurred which ought not to be increased. He said the pupils in the 'Training School for City, Home and Foreign Missions' required hospital observation and experience to fit them for their work. The Orientals had a good deal more respect for Western religion and a knowledge of medicine for missionaries was almost indispensable. He said that temporary quarters for a half dozen or more beds could be had in the building of the 'Training School for City, Home and Foreign Missions' at Ohio Street and Dearborn Avenue. The hospital need not require very much money in the start and would be a growth. St. Luke's hospital began with one bed in the Rev. Clinton Locke's residence. It was determined, therefore, to start a hospital and Dr. Danforth, E. W. Burke, H. N. Higginbotham, J. S. Harvey and George Elderkin

were appointed to obtain a charter and to report the names of a board of trustees at another meeting."

The Chicago Training School for City, Home and Foreign Missions having offered, through the Rev. J. Shelley Meyer and Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, four rooms with support and care for patients, a second meeting for September 29th was called, its organization completed and an executive committee chosen. This executive committee consisted of seven members, six of whom, Messrs. Dyche, Danforth, Truesdell, Whitlock, Elderkin and Hatfield, were present. The first patient, a poor woman, was admitted to the hospital on Thanksgiving Day, was attended by Dr. I. N. Danforth and nursed by the Deaconesses. During the next few months, the number of patients rapidly increased at great inconvenience to the Training School, so that at a meeting of the board of trustees, January 19, 1889, \$2,000 was pledged, making possible the hiring of a house at 355 Ohio Street to which the patients could be removed.

The first superintending nurse was Miss E. J. MacBurney, the housekeeper, Miss A. E. Cox and the warden and chaplin, Rev. J. Shelley Meyer. The nurses were furnished by the Chicago Deaconess Home and a Medical Staff was appointed.

As early as June, 1889 in spite of the fact that a considerable deficit existed between receipts and expenditures for the first five months of the hospital's existence, plans for a specially constructed hospital building were prepared. Early in April, 1890, Mr. William Deering generously

and Dearborn Streets. The offer of Mr. Deering to supply land for the hospital was finally accepted and a small, two-story brick building was erected to be used as a temporary hospital. The deaconesses no longer supplied care for the patients and an independent training school was organized. Mr. J. S. Harvey was chosen business manager, while an executive committee of the Board of Trustees acted as the responsible financial and governing body.

The need of the Methodist Church for a large and well-equipped hospital and the desirability of having in close proximity to the Northwestern University Medical School a place for the care of clinical patients, induced all interested to combine their efforts to erect upon the land donated by Mr. Deering, a building commensurate with the requirements of the situation. The trustees of the hospital selected five men, R. D. Sheppard, William Deering, N. W. Harris, G. F. Swift and J. B. Hobbs to serve as a committee with power to act in the matter of getting funds for the erection of the required structure.

With the aid of numerous large and small donations, the present building, costing nearly a quarter of a million dollars, was erected and on June 27, 1901, was first occupied as a hospital. The Deaconess Sisterhood of the Methodist Church had been placed in charge of the hospital and had organized the Training School for Nurses. The Ladies' Aid Society of the Church gave great assistance in the furnishing of the building. Since that time, the medical

care of patients in Wesley Hospital has been supplied by members of the Faculty of the Northwestern University Medical School.

The present hospital building, built of steel and brick and considered entirely fire-proof, was erected with great care. In spite of the fact that the lower two floors are used for administrative and household purposes, the present building accommodates one hundred patients in the four large wards, forty-six patients in the ten private wards and thirty-five patients in private rooms. Besides the clinical amphitheatre, seating one hundred and thirty-five persons, there are three ordinary operating rooms. The new wing to complete the structure will supply accommodations in private rooms for many more patients, besides facilities for carrying on work in certain special departments of medicine.

During the past year, great improvements have been made in the care of patients, the administration of the institution is in a satisfactory condition, opportunities afforded for medical teaching are excellent and the outlook for the future is bright indeed.

A REMINISCENCE OF DR. I. N. DANFORTH REGARDING THE ORIGIN OF WESLEY HOSPITAL

"During the month of August, 1888, my family were at Lake Bluff. Our little cottage stood in close proximity to the large and beautiful cottage of Mr. Robert D. Fowler.

Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, who were spending a few days at Lake Bluff, came to call on my family. Just as they were making preparations to leave torrents of rain began to descend, the lightning began to flash, and thunders roared like explosions of artillery. Of course, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler were obliged to remain until the storm abated. I knew Mr. Fowler well. He was one of the noblest men that Chicago Methodism ever boasted. He was liberal in all things; gave freely of his wealth for all good objects; was ever ready with his counsel in furthering works of charity, and he was never happier than when engaged in some work for the relief of the sick and suffering.

“While the rain poured and the lightning flashed, I thought about the hospital enterprise, and wondered whether I could engage the interest of this splendid Englishman in the enterprise. I knew that he was constantly besieged by solicitors for charitable objects of all kinds, and I presumed that there was a probable limit both to his patience and to his ability to give away money. But the falling rain and the flashing lightning and the roaring thunder seemed to unite in urging me to make use of the opportunity that offered, and which might not offer again.

“And so I broached the subject to Mr. Fowler, much in doubt as to how he would receive it. But I was greatly gratified at his response. He at once conceded the necessity for a Methodist hospital, and in the same breath

claimed that a Methodist orphanage was just as much needed.

"We conversed for some time as to the best method of proceeding, and I strenuously urged the practicability of beginning at once in a small way, in connection with our "Training School for City, Home and Foreign Missions, and our "Deaconesses' Home," as the pupils in the latter could do the nursing and at the same time get the necessary practical training in nursing the sick—so necessary to fit them for their own proper work as "nursing deaconesses."

"Mr. Fowler proposed that we ask Mr. H. N. Higinbotham to meet and consult with us, and suggested that I write to Mr. H. and ask him to appoint an evening when he could conveniently meet us. I did so and secured a prompt and kind reply from Mr. Higinbotham, inviting Mr. Fowler and myself to meet at his residence on, I think, the succeeding Friday evening—but I am not quite sure about the date.

"But we met according to appointment and as a consequence of this meeting and a subsequent consultation between myself, Rev. Luke Hitchcock, and Rev. C. G. Truesdell, at that time presiding elder of the Chicago district, the call for a meeting of those we presumed would be friendly to the establishment of a Methodist hospital was issued, the call being written by myself, but revised and changed in some minor points by Mr. Higinbotham."

AGREEMENT BETWEEN NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
AND WESLEY HOSPITAL

"This Agreement made this 26 day of April, A. D. 1891, between the Northwestern University, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, party of the first part and the Wesley Hospital, a corporation of the same State, party of the second part.

Witnesseth:

That the party of the first part at the request of the party of the second part and in consideration of the money to be paid, and the covenants as herein expressed, to be performed by said second party hereby agrees to sell to said second party the following described land to wit: Lots 25 to 33, both inclusive in Block 11 in Uhlich and Muhlke's Addition to Chicago, said Addition being a subdivision of part of the East half of the North East quarter of section 28, Township 39 North Range 14 East of the third Principal Meridian, Cook County and State of Illinois—

And the party of the second part, in consideration of the premises hereby agrees to pay to said party of the first part or its assigns, at the office of its Treasurer or in such other place, as the party of the first part shall in writing appoint the sum of Fifteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars and forty-five cents (\$15,340.45) as follows the sum of three hundred and thirty-six dollars and forty-five cents (\$336.45) on or before ninety days after the date hereof; the sum of Three hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$372) upon the tenth day of October 1891; the sum of Three hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$372) upon the tenth day of April 1892; the sum of Three hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$372) upon the tenth day of October 1892; the sum of Three hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$372) upon the tenth day of April 1893; the sum of Three hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$372) upon the tenth day of October 1893; the sum of Six thousand five hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$6,572); upon the tenth day of April 1894; and the sum of One hundred and eighty-six dollars (\$186) upon the tenth day of October 1894; and the sum of Six thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars (\$6,386) upon the tenth day of April, 1895, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon all of said sums after maturity thereof so long as this contract shall remain in force and until forfeiture declared thereon. And also that said second party will well and faithfully in due season pay or cause to be paid all taxes and assessments, ordinary and extraordinary, for any purpose whatever levied, and assessed upon said above described property after the date hereof.

Said second party also agrees to erect a suitable building or buildings within five years after the date hereof, costing not less than Twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for a hospital, and to maintain the same as a hospital upon the land herein contracted to be purchased, until such time as it may be mutually agreed by the Wesley Hospital and the Northwestern University to abandon the use of said land and remove elsewhere, in which case the proceeds of said land shall be applied to the maintenance and continuance of said Wesley Hospital work elsewhere.

The said first party agrees to deliver the possession of said property above described to said second party upon the execution of this agreement.

Said second party also agrees that the attending Medical Board of Wesley Hospital shall annually nominate persons to be elected members of its Medical Board. The Executive Committee of Wesley Hospital shall elect such nominees, before such persons shall become members of said Medical Board. If any be rejected by the Executive Committee, others shall be nominated in like manner.

In case the said attending Medical Board shall fail or neglect to nominate others in place of those rejected by the Executive Committee within sixty days after notice of such rejection, then the Executive Committee may elect without such nominations. One half of the attending Medical Board shall be members of the Faculty of the Chicago Medical College unless and until the contrary be agreed upon by and with the Northwestern University; and clinical teaching shall be given in the hospital to the medical students of Northwestern University and other medical students by the hospital medical staff, subject to the control and supervision of the Executive Board of Wesley Hospital.

IT IS EXPRESSLY AGREED, that should second party fail to keep and perform all or any of the covenants and agreements in the times and in the manner herein mentioned to be performed by it and should said default continue for ninety days, then at the option of said first party all the rights of said second party under this agreement shall cease and determine; all payments of money made hereunder by said second party shall be forfeited to said first party, and the land and improvements thereon shall revert to said first party.

And the said first party further covenants and agrees with said second party, that upon the faithful performance by said second party of all of the covenants and agreements herein mentioned to be performed by it, in the manner herein specified, then said first party shall and will execute and deliver a good and sufficient special warranty

368 NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

deed conveying to said second party the premises heretofore described, which deed shall contain the conditions in this contract.

In Witness Whereof said parties have caused this instrument to be executed by their proper officers and their seals to be attached the day and date first above written."

Northwestern University by O. Lunt, Vice-Pres.

Attest: F. P. Crandon, Secretary.

Wesley Hospital by
Trustee's Records, Nov. 6, 1891.

THE HISTORY OF MERCY HOSPITAL

JOHN BENJAMIN MURPHY

The first idea of the establishment of a medical college in Chicago dates back as far as 1836. In the autumn of that year the celebrated Dr. Daniel Brainard, in connection with Dr. J. C. Goodhue drew up an act of incorporation, which was passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor on March 2, 1837. Owing to the financial panic, no action took place under the charter before the Summer of 1843. Early in the Fall of this year the faculty of Rush Medical College was organized by the appointment of four professors. The session commenced on December 4th and continued sixteen weeks, the lectures being delivered in two small rooms on Clark Street. During the Summer of 1844 the college building occupied for ten years was erected on the north side, upon the southeast corner of Dearborn Avenue and Indiana Street.*

*(Hyde—Early Medical Chicago.)

In 1849 the faculty of the young college made an effort to establish a hospital. There were two reasons for this step; Chicago needed a hospital to care for its sick, and, it was necessary for the college in order that its students might have the advantages of bedside instruction.

The preceding year Prof. John Evans, while in Boston attending a medical convention became acquainted with Dr. N. S. Davis, who at that time was connected with one of the medical schools of New York. Dr. Davis had founded the American Medical Association, May 5, 1847, the first national association in any land, antedating the British Medical Association by nine years, and he also edited "The Analyst." It will be seen that Dr. Davis though a young man had already made his mark in the profession, and the faculty was correspondingly anxious to secure his services as a co-laborer in the broad field of the northwest.

Dr. Davis finished the year 1848 in New York and came to Chicago, arriving in time to assume his new duties as professor of physiology and pathology, when the session opened October 15th, 1849. At the following session the Doctor was offered the chair of principles and practices of medicine. This offer he did not wish to accept without hospital facilities for giving clinical instruction. Accordingly a meeting of physicians and prominent citizens was called to discuss the subject and to devise ways and means to procure the hospital. A committee was formed consisting of Judge T. Lyle Dickey, Judge Mark Skinner, Mr.

R. K. Swift, a banker, and Dr. John Evans. Dr. Davis narrated how they procured a charter with the high sounding name of the "Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes." "Yes," he continued, "they got their charter, framed their committee and they continued to talk, but nothing came of all their talk. They did nothing. No money was forthcoming."

Some one now proposed taking up a collection. Mr. Swift and Judge Dickey each gave \$10, and Dr. Evans \$5; this was a beginning. Dr. Davis then had an inspiration to give a course of lectures on "The Sanitary Condition of the City." The course was accordingly given in South Market Hall, the largest in the city at that time. Tickets were sold for 25 cents each, and the proceeds amounted to \$100. With this money in 1850 rooms were rented in a hotel, the "Lake House," a large brick building situated on the northeast corner of North Water and Rush Streets. Dr. Davis said the people who built it made a mistake by building on the north side of the river, as the business center was on the south side. Hence, the hotel was not so well patronized as had been expected, and the owners were very glad to rent rooms even for hospital use.

Twelve beds were procured and were soon filled, but the troubles of the staff were just commencing. There were patients and clinics could be held, but who was to care for the patients, and who could do the nursing? In this dilemma they applied to a woman who kept boarders in the building, asking her to look after the domestic wants of the

twelve patients. This she agreed to do for the sum of \$2.50 per week; the nursing was to be done by the medical students.

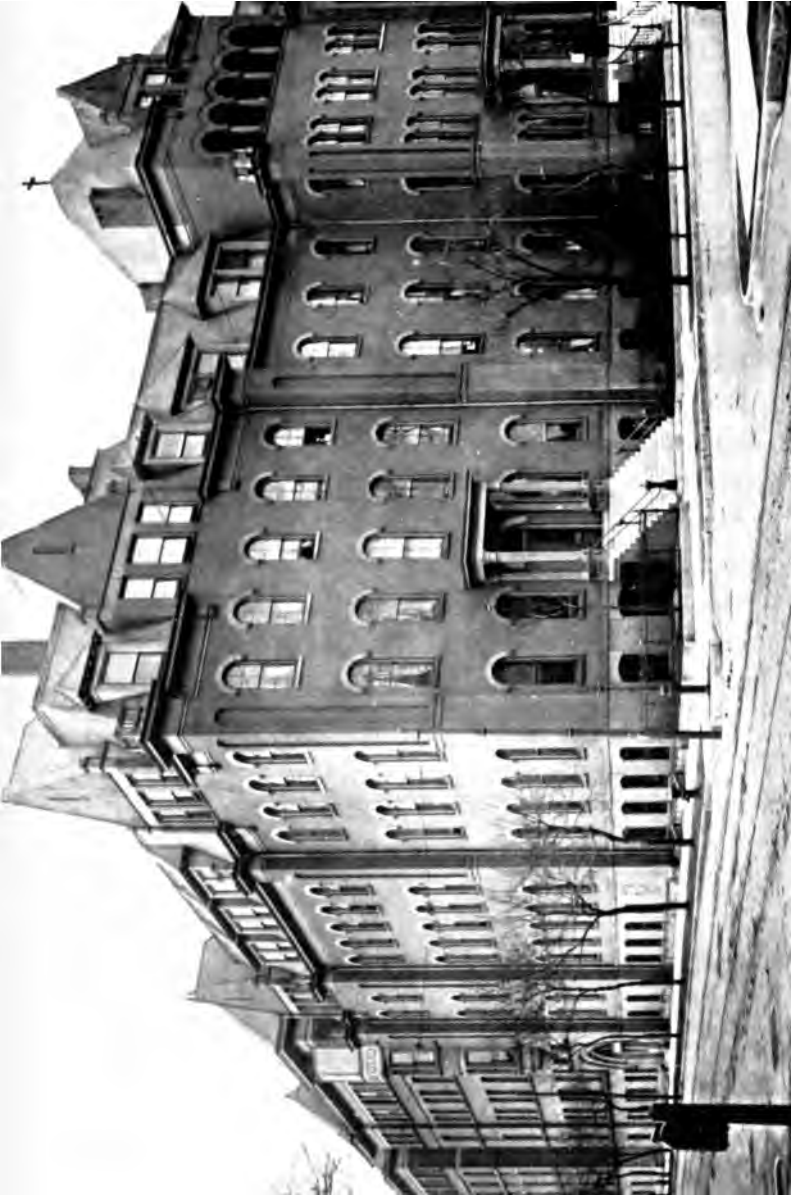
Such was the grand opening of the Illinois Hospital of the Lakes. Chicago at that time had about 30,000 inhabitants and two or three dozen physicians. The city had neither sewers nor water, though a plank sewer was being constructed on Clark Street. The city was supplied with water by means of a steam pump located near the foot of Lake Street. The domestic management and nursing were still sources of anxiety to the staff. They looked for some better means of service for the sick, and wished to be relieved of these departments. The Sisters of Mercy (the pioneer sisters of Chicago) came to the city in 1846, prepared for school work and the other functions of the order. The nucleus was procured by Bishop William Quarter, the first bishop of Chicago, from his friend Bishop M. O'Connor of Pittsburg, who had brought over a colony of sisters of Mercy from Carlow, Ireland, in 1843. The community was small, its members all young, the oldest, the mother superior being only twenty-four when sent to found the order here. The first convent was built next to St. Mary's church, which then stood on the southwest corner of Madison Street and Wabash Avenue. Prof. Brainard lived just south of the convent, a low wooden fence separating their grounds.

Dr. Brainard had seen sisters in charge of hospitals in

E. McGuirr were well acquainted with both the sisters and the bishop. In their search for a suitable management for the hospital it occurred to them that the sisters were just the people to undertake the work, and to carry it on successfully. Dr. McGuirr was the resident or convent doctor for the sisters at this time, and they depended much on him for counsel and guidance.

They applied to Bishop Van de Veld (successor to Bishop W. Quarter, deceased) regarding the possibility of securing the services of the sisters for the hospital. The mother superior was asked to give sisters for the work, but stated none could be spared as school work was increasing, and they had undertaken the care of an incredible number of children who had been left orphans by the recent ravages of small-pox and cholera. She also felt the sisters were not prepared for hospital work, and feared to undertake it. However, the bishop and the physicians prevailed and the diary of Bishop Van de Veld shows that on Saturday, February 22, 1851, four Sisters of Mercy left the mother house to take charge of the Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes. They were Sr. M. Vincent, Sr. M. de Chantal, Sr. M. Patricia and Sr. M. Anna. Sr. M. Vincent McGuirr was made Local Superior.

Dr. P. McGuirr was the father of Sr. M. Vincent, and her only brother was also a physician. These facts seem to have given Sr. M. Vincent more courage and zeal to undertake hospital work. She taught music before the hospital was opened, and for a long time went daily to the



convent to give music lessons. Shortly after their arrival the youngest of the four sisters, Sr. M. Anna died of cholera.

The sisters increased the number of beds to twenty-four, and needed more, as they could not admit all who applied. At the end of two years when the lease expired, the owners would not re-lease for hospital purposes, so the institution was obliged to vacate. At this time two double brick houses were in process of construction on Wabash Avenue near Van Buren Street. These would not be finished for some months, and in the meantime the only place available which was large enough, was a rickety old one story and attic building, Tippecanoe Hall. This had been used for a saloon and sailor's boarding house, and fronted on the river on the corner of Kinzie and Wolcott (now North State) Streets. To these makeshift quarters the sisters and patients removed in May, 1853, and remained until August of that year, when they took possession of the new quarters on Wabash Avenue. While located in Tippecanoe Hall the sisters were visited by Bishop O'Connor, who was horrified to find them in such a dilapidated old shack, and urged them to move out of it as soon as possible.

Shortly after taking possession of the Lake House, the sisters obtained a new charter (June 21, 1851). The name was changed to Mercy Hospital which it still retains. The late Prof. H. A. Johnson was the first interne and assumed his duties while the institution was still in the

From the diary of Bishop Van Veld, we learn that on Sunday, October 16th, 1853, he celebrated mass and blessed the new Mercy Hospital situated on Wabash Avenue near Van Buren Street. This new institution had fifty beds. In 1852 we find the first mention of "hospital tickets" for which a fee of \$5 was charged. The annual catalogue of Rush College mentions distinctly that this money went to the hospital and not to the college. Prof. Davis was announced to hold medical clinics daily, except Sunday, and Prof. Brainard surgical clinics twice a week. An obstetric department was inaugurated about this time from which much was hoped for in the way of instruction. Dr. Edmund Andrews' name appears in the faculty in 1855 as lecturer on comparative anatomy and demonstrator, and shortly after he became surgeon to the hospital. The Fourteenth Annual Announcement of Rush College (1856) contains a defense of hospital clinical work against its detractors. Who the latter were is not stated.

The year 1859 marks an important epoch in the history of medical education in Chicago. Up to this time, Rush College was the only medical school in the city. A difference of opinion arose between Prof. Brainard, the dean and Prof. Davis, the secretary, as to the policy of the institution and the course of instruction. Both were men of

Davis and his adherents, among other things, were in favor of a graded course of instruction. Prof. Brainard and the other faction opposed it. As a result, Profs. Davis Johnson, Hollister, Andrews, Byford and others resigned and founded the Medical Department of Lind University, soon to be the Chicago Medical College.

The first course of lectures was given in the old Lind Block, which is still standing on the northwest corner of Randolph and Market Streets, having survived the great fire. The new college being established on the south side much nearer to the hospital than Rush College, which was still on the north side, circumstances seemed to favor the union of the two. The faculty of the new college contracted with the hospital to furnish free medical and surgical attendance in return for the privilege of holding clinics. The sad effects of the Civil War had left many children orphans, and in 1863 the house on Wabash Avenue, near Van Buren Street, was needed for their use. A large building had been erected adjoining the old convent near Madison Street. To this new building were removed the pupils from the boarding school known as St. Agatha's Academy on Calumet Avenue and Rio Grande (now Twenty-Sixth) Streets, and the Academy building was occupied for hospital purposes in the Summer of this year, 1863. The building was a large brick structure with two and one half acres of ground about it, which had been used for a garden and play ground, and was the best the hospital had been afforded to date. The incorporate title of the institution

two were built adjoining each other and were incorporated together. The number of patients had now increased to one hundred but the need of more room was soon keenly felt. For example, the same apartment answered both for the drug store and for the sleeping quarters of the one interne. Prof. E. Quine was interne at this time of cramped accommodations.

In the year 1869 the corner stone of the east front was laid, 200 feet in Calumet Avenue with two wings of 180 feet on Twenty-Sixth Street, and a middle wing in which is the spacious chapel, 110 by 35 feet. When this addition was completed the sisters were told it was folly to erect so large a building, and that they never could use it all. It was not long, however, before double the space could have been utilized. Moreover, after the great fire they were able to shelter and care for many a homeless one. From this time the whole building was in use; the sisters from the schools and the pupils of the boarding school were housed here until a suitable home could be found.

At this time Mercy Hospital was considered to be the finest hospital west of New York. After the fire the structures in the burned areas were rapidly rebuilt, and the population increased marvellously. The works of the Sisters

erected on the corner of State and Twenty-Second Streets. This was occupied until 1870, when quarters were secured in the new building at Prairie Avenue and Twenty-Sixth Street on the hospital grounds. With the lapse of years the college building became too small; space was needed for laboratories, and the faculty wanted more ground. The hospital also, which a short time before was the finest in the west, was not large enough, and lacked many improvements such as elevators and laboratories. Its amphitheatre which had been the pride of the faculty and students of the college for years was now too small to accommodate the number of students attending the clinics. Here it was that Prof. Byford during the winter session of 1871-2 performed the first ovariectomy in Chicago. Here also Prof. E. Andrews performed many major operations, meanwhile keeping in touch with all improvements in asepsis and technic. Whenever Prof. Andrews went away on a trip or for a vacation, the sisters had learned to expect a long list of improvements to be made, and new ideas to be carried out.

The sisters were also anxious for advancement in their own work, and were desirous of having the hospital sustain its reputation and keep pace with the progress of medical science. In order to do this the structure must be remodelled and enlarged. They preferred to sell if possible and build a new hospital throughout on another site. It was, however, found difficult to secure a purchaser for such an extensive building, and it was finally decided to remodel

the hospital and make the necessary additions. They were therefore obliged to refuse the request of the college faculty for more ground, as all available space was needed for the hospital.

In 1892 the entire old part of the hospital was remodeled,—halls widened and elevators installed, the staircase and elevators being enclosed in a new building. A similar building was erected for the lavatories and bathrooms. The roof was raised, thus giving another story. A new wing facing south was added, making possible a large bright alcove, and four large private rooms on each floor. The ward wing is 120 feet deep by 24 feet wide with spaces for 90 additional beds in all. In this wing is a new elevator, operating rooms, anesthetizing rooms and two dressing rooms (one for septic and one for non-septic cases) besides the diet kitchen, lavatories, linen and bathrooms for each ward. During the construction of these additions, as much of the old college building as possible was utilized for temporary hospital purposes. The old building was examined several times by architects and builders in the hope that it could be remodeled. In view, however, of its construction and its many years' use as a medical college, its demolition was decided on and begun in July 1896.

New blood was added to the staff, creating a great demand for private rooms and accordingly in 1897 after

rooms which were arranged en suite; some with private baths. This pavilion is very well lighted and ventilated, and fronts on Prairie Avenue with a large vacant area to the west. The fire escapes are broad and capacious on all sides of the building. This building cost \$40,000 and to exceed the immediate demands of the hospital, for the while it seemed to exceed the immediate demands of the hospital, for the past three years its capacity has been over-taxed.

A training school for nurses was incorporated December 10th, 1892. The instructions to the nurses are given from two sources; first, from the sisters in charge of the training school, assisted by other sisters in various departments; second, medical lectures are given regularly by members of the hospital attending staff, and also lectures by members of the medical department of the Northwestern University. The course of studies consisting of three years' continuous service, is arranged and graded, each year having its own special work. All of the sisters who participate in any way in the nursing have to go through the same medical course of instruction and pass the same examination as the other members of the training school. A new home for the nurses and training school is contemplated and will probably be erected in the near future. Two houses in Calumet Avenue were purchased in 1901 and remodeled for the nurses' home. There is space for 60 beds, besides a kitchen and dining room. A covered passage

students. It is thoroughly ventilated, the arena is finished in marble and white tile, and the lighting is unique and perfect. In the circle surrounding the arena are arranged small operating rooms, anesthetizing rooms, surgical rooms, sterilizing rooms, chart room, X-Ray room, instrument and doctors' dressing rooms; in the latter are marble shower baths, etc. This is one of the most beautiful and perfect amphitheatres in the west, and indeed, has few equals in the country. These operating rooms and the arena are used for both private and clinic operations. The clinics of the Northwestern Medical School are conducted in this amphitheatre, as are also the ward instructions to the students.

The house and grounds 100 feet wide on Prairie Avenue adjoining the hospital were bought in 1903 and fitted up as a maternity home, making a total frontage of 300 feet on that street. This contains large parlors and a large light operating room, besides several private rooms, with accommodations for some 40 patients. The maternity home is a separate building entirely apart from the hospital. It is under the supervision of the sisters and in charge of the professor of obstetrics of the Northwestern University Medical School, who sees and attends to every obstetric

trained nurses constantly in attendance in the obstetric service. This department is of great educational advantage to the University. There were 93 births in last year.

In the last two years the children's department has been greatly enlarged. They have now a bright, cheerful room and in the last year there were 200 children admitted to that department. These children are not only cared for and nursed, but instructed as well. This ward is practically for charity cases and was run at a loss to the hospital of \$1,250 in the last twelve months. No applicant with a non-contagious disease is refused admission, notwithstanding the ward or children's department has no endowment.

A pathological department has been established in the hospital with a resident salaried pathologist, where all the pathological material of the hospital is given the most scientific attention, as in the leading medical schools of the country. The pathologic specimens are preserved in the most artistic and modern style in the museum in the Northwestern University, and are for use in instructions in the clinical amphitheatre.

Mercy Hospital has a regular ambulance service which responds to emergency calls and conveys patients to and from the hospital in the most careful and comfortable manner. The professional service to ward patients has always been free. The best scientific skill and the most careful attention is rendered these patients without any financial compensation for such service either to the hospital or to the attending staff. The capacity of the hos-

plans are being prepared for the erection of a new pavilion on the Prairie Avenue side. This building will be 250 by 58 feet, five stories and basement high, brick with tile and stone trimmings. The roof area, 250 by 58 feet will be utilized for sun baths and a roof garden where the convalescents can spend their time, away from the noise, dust and smoke of the city. The rooms in the new pavilion will be arranged en suite with marble bath rooms, tile floors, elevators, etc. All modern scientific details will be carried out to make it the most perfect hospital pavilion in the world.

Unlike other institutions of a similar nature Mercy Hospital has no endowments either from state, city or church; its only means of support being the income derived from patients. Notwithstanding this, it does a great deal of charitable work, caring for many poor patients; accident cases especially are never refused admission. During the year 1904 a total of 2,891 cases were admitted with a mortality of 64.

PRESENT ATTENDING STAFF OF MERCY HOSPITAL

Consulting Physicians.

John Hamilcar Hollister, A.M., M.D.

Frank Seward Johnson, A.M., M.D., LL.D.

Surgeons.

John B. Murphy, A.M., M.D., LL.D.

E. W. Wyllis Andrews, A.M., M.D.

Physicians.

Arthur Robin Edwards, A.M., M.D.

Nathan Smith Davis, A.M., M.D.

George W. Webster, M.D.

Gynecologist.

Frank T. Andrews, A.M., M.D.

Obstetrician.

Joseph Bolivar De Lee, M.D.

Orthopedic Surgeon..

John Ridlon, A.M., M.D.

Neurologist.

Archibald Church, M. D.

Dermatologist.

Joseph Zeisler, M.D.

Otology and Ophthalmology.

Richard Starr Patillo, M.D.

Resident Pathologist.

Victor Schrager, M.D.

Rhinology and Laryngology.

Frederick Menge, M.D.

Pathologist.

Frederick Robert Zeit, M.D.

Assistant Surgeons.

James Mitchell Neff, M.D.

Coleman Graves Buford, M.D.

Assistant Physicians.

Charles Louis Mix, A.M., M.D.

George Boyd Dyche, A.B., M.D.

Paul Chester, B.S., M.D.

Second Senior Surgeon, Bernhard A. McDermott,
M. D.

Junior Surgeon, Frederick G. Dyas, M. D.

Junior Physician, Charles F. Sawyer, M. D.

Second Junior Surgeon, Robert S. Mitchell, M. D.

Internes.

Third Junior Surgeon, F. W. Alpin, M. D.

House Pathologists, Milton Mandel, M. D., Joseph Schrupp, M. D.

PEOPLE'S HOSPITAL.

The People's Hospital has been opened to Northwestern University Medical School for clinical teaching for the first time this year. It is conveniently situated within a short walking distance of the College, at the corner of Archer avenue and Twenty-second street, and it affords a variety of medical and surgical clinical material that is thoroughly appreciated by the students.

The People's Hospital is a private institution, organized in 1897 by Dr. I. C. Gary (Northwestern, '89), whose

especially fitted to meet the wants of people in moderate circumstances. It is situated in the center of a densely populated, largely foreign section of the city, from which it draws its clinical material. As a further result of its situation the hospital receives a large number of accident cases, and its surgical clinic is consequently an extensive one.

There is a training school for nurses in connection with the hospital, which provides efficient nursing. The course of instruction in the Training School is given by the attending staff, with the addition of lectures on "Hospital Etiquette" by Miss Harriet Fulmer, superintendent of the Visiting Nurses Association. Two internes are appointed each year from the graduating class at the college, and two senior students live at the hospital and serve as assistants. The hospital is well supplied with operating rooms and a complete laboratory.

The consulting staff consists of the following representatives of the Northwestern University Medical School: Professor W. E. Morgan, consulting surgeon; Professor G. W. Webster, consulting physician; Professor H. T. Patrick, consulting neurologist; and Professor F. T. Andrews, consulting gynecologist.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL

FRANK ALLPORT

St. Luke's Hospital, now situated on Indiana Ave., near Fourteenth St., is one of the oldest hospitals in Chi-

cago, and perhaps may be fairly said to represent as fully the growth, charity, medical and social life in Chicago as any other hospital in the city. It was conceived as an Episcopal hospital, and is still closely identified with this church, but has always received, and still receives, the support and sympathy of the people of Chicago without regard to sect, creed or nationality. Its patients will be found to be equally democratic and cosmopolitan in their character, including Jews, Gentiles, Protestants, Catholics, black and white. Thus while this hospital was inaugurated and has been fostered somewhat under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, it is, in the broadest sense of the word, a general hospital for the treatment of all classes of people, and all denominations, and an institution where charity is disbursed to the extent of its financial capacity. In this connection it may be said that the average percentage of free patients admitted to the hospital during the last four years has been 35 per cent.

This institution was founded February 18, 1864, by the late lamented Rev. Clinton Locke, who for so many years presided over the fortunes of Grace Church, and who took especial interest in the welfare of the hospital up to the day his death. It first occupied a small wooden building at the corner of State street and Eldridge Court, but three years later was moved to a brick house on State street, three blocks south of the old location. Speedily outgrowing these quarters the hospital was moved in 1871 to a wooden building on its present site, which it occupied until 1885 when,



owing to the urgent demand for more space, and by means of certain benefactions and donations which the excellent work of the hospital inspired, a building which seemed at that time large was erected, and this building still stands as the oldest of the structures upon the hospital site. The wing occupied by the Hibbard, Getty, Florence and St. Mary's Wards was built in 1890. The Dispensary was opened in 1876. The Training School for Nurses was established in 1887, and the present beautiful building for the training school has been finished and in full operation for the past five or six years.

The first physician for the hospital was Dr. Walter Hay, now long since dead. In 1865 Dr. John E. Owens was given charge of the medical affairs of the hospital, a position which he still occupies, beloved and respected by all with whom he comes in contact. It is interesting to look back and note the gentlemen who have occupied positions on the medical and dispensary staff since the organization of the hospital, and for this purpose we refer to the first printed list of the Medical Board which dates back to 1869, and find that at that time the Board was composed of the following medical men :

- Dr. John E. Owens, surgeon in charge.
- Dr. M. O. Heydock, attending physician.
- Dr. J. Adams Allen, consulting physician.
- Dr. Moses Gunn, consulting surgeon.
- Dr. S. J. Jones, attending oculist and aurist.

It will be observed that of these gentlemen only two are now alive, i. e., Dr. Owens, who was then and is now surgeon in chief, and actively engaged in the practice of surgery, and Dr. Danforth, still a busy practitioner, and on the emeritus list of the hospital. A room in the hospital still perpetuates the memory of Dr. Heydock, and all the names upon this list are intimately connected with the medical and surgical history of the city of Chicago. It appears that in the year 1869 168 patients were treated in the hospital.

The next record of the Medical Board was in the report for the years of 1876 to 1880 inclusive, and the list of attending physicians and surgeons was similar to the one just recorded, it was as follows :

- Dr. J. E. Owens, visiting surgeon.
- Dr. M. O. Heydock, visiting physician.
- Dr. J. M. Chamberlain, visiting obstetrician.
- Dr. S. J. Jones, attending oculist and aurist.
- Dr. I. N. Danforth, pathologist.

Dr. J. Adams Allen, consulting physician.

Dr. W. H. Byford, obstetrician and gynecologist.

The original dispensary staff of the hospital, which dates from about this time, was as follows:

Dr. John E. Owens, surgeon.

Dr. J. Adams Allen, gynecologist.

Dr. C. H. Buchanan, physician.

Dr. Roswell Park, oculist and aurist.

Dr. R. H. Corwin, resident physician and surgeon.

The first record of the number of internes of the hospital appears at this time, and the records show that in 1881 there were two internes, in 1886 three internes, in 1887 four internes, in 1894 eight internes, in 1902 nine internes, and one laboratory interne, in 1904 eleven internes and two laboratory internes.

It appears that in 1880 there were 389 patients treated in the hospital, and it may be said that during the year 1903, 3,050 patients were treated in this institution, not counting the Dispensary.

To one familiar with the medical profession in Chicago it is exceedingly interesting to notice the medical and surgical appointments which were made in St. Luke's Hospital since the year 1881, and a complete list of the appointments from that time to the present is therefore given, thus

sional progress of many of Chicago's most eminent medical and surgical men for the last twenty years. It will be observed that many of these men are now dead, some have moved away, and many of the most eminent men in the city at the present time were, in those earlier days, glad to secure an appointment upon the Dispensary Staff:

Medical Appointments were made as follows:

Dr. H. A. Johnson, visiting physician.....	1881
Dr. McArthur, dispensary staff.....	1884
Dr. Moses Gunn, attending surgeon.....	1885
Dr. J. H. Etheridge, attending physician.....	1885
Dr. DeLaskie Miller, attending obstetrician and gynecologist	1885
Dr. Frank Cary, pathologist	1885
Dr. E. C. Dudley, attending gynecologist.....	1886
Dr. Byford, attending gynecologist.....	1886
Dr. J. S. Marshall, dental surgeon.....	1886
Dr. Frank Johnson, pathologist.....	1886
Dr. McArthur, attending surgeon.....	1887
Dr. Robert Tilley, attending oculist and aurist...	1887
Dr. Hoag, dispensary staff.....	1887
Dr. Haymon, dispensary staff.....	1887
Dr. Wing, dispensary staff.....	1887
Dr. Scudder, attending obstetrician	1888
Dr. H. C. Frothingham, dispensary staff.....	1888
Dr. L. L. Gregory, dispensary staff.....	1888

Dr. W. H. Allport, dispensary staff.....	1889
Dr. Paul Faber, dispensary staff.....	1889
Dr. T. J. Watkins, dispensary staff.....	1889
Dr. Billings, pathologist	1890
Dr. Cuthbertson, dispensary staff.....	1890
Dr. George E. Keith, dispensary staff.....	1890
Dr. Frank S. Johnson, attending physician	1891
Dr. Cary, attending obstetrician	1891
Dr. Hoag, attending obstetrician	1891
Dr. Robert Dodds, dispensary staff.....	1891
Dr. J. T. Binkley, dispensary staff.....	1891
Dr. Wing, pathologist	1892
Dr. John Ridlon, orthopedic.....	1892
Dr. Hosmer, orthopedic	1892
Dr. E. B. Tuteur, dispensary staff.....	1892
Dr. H. P. Woley, dispensary staff.....	1892
Dr. Watkins, gynecologist	1893
Dr. Gilmer, dental surgeon	1893
Dr. W. H. Allport, pathologist.....	1893
Dr. Wing, neurologist	1893
Dr. R. H. Bishop, dispensary staff.....	1893
Dr. Pusey, dispensary staff	1893
Dr. Billings, attending physician	1894
Dr. A. R. Edwards, pathologist.....	1894
Dr. Guilford, dispensary staff	1894

392 NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Dr. W. H. Allport, attending surgeon.....	1895
Dr. A. D. Bevan, attending surgeon.....	1895
Dr. John Chew, attending physician.....	1895
Dr. A. R. Edwards, attending physician.....	1895
Dr. F. Henrotin, attending gynecologist.....	1895
Dr. Lester Frankenthal, attending gynecologist..	1895
Dr. George F. Fiske, oculist.....	1895
Dr. E. J. Gardiner, oculist.....	1895
Dr. Weller Van Hook, pathologist.....	1895
Dr. Daniel N. Eisendrath, pathologist.....	1895
Dr. F. S. Coolidge, orthopedic.....	1895
Dr. Sanger Brown, neurologist	1895
Dr. Casselberry, laryngologist and rhinologist...	1895
Dr. Hardie, laryngologist and rhinologist.....	1895
Dr. Cheney, dispensary staff.....	1895
Dr. Eisendrath, dispensary staff	1895
Dr. Peterson, dispensary staff.....	1895
Dr. W. A. Pusey, dispensary staff.....	1895
Dr. Walls, pathologist	1896
Dr. Howey, pathologist	1896
Dr. Stubbs, dispensary staff	1896
Dr. Porter, dispensary staff	1896
Dr. Knudson, dispensary staff	1896
Dr. W. H. Walter, surgeon.....	1897
Dr. Frank Allport, oculist and aurist.....	1898
Dr. Harris, surgeon	1899
Dr. Cuthbertson, gynecologist	1899
Dr. T. H. Lewis, dispensary staff.....	1899

1855 A HISTORY 1905 393

Dr. W. E. Fisk, dispensary staff.....	1899
Dr. L. C. Pardee, dispensary staff.....	1899
Dr. Casey A. Wood, oculist and aurist.....	1900
Dr. Hektoen, pathologist.....	1900
Dr. Zeit, pathologist.....	1900
Dr. T. A. Woodruff, oculist and aurist.....	1901
Dr. A. E. Halstead, surgeon.....	1902
Dr. Preble, physician.....	1902
Dr. Frederic Mueller, orthopedic.....	1903
Dr. A. C. Crofton, pathologist.....	1903
Dr. Norval Pierce, laryngologist and rhinologist.	1903
Dr. W. A. Pusey, dermatologist and radiographist	1903
Dr. Porter, orthopedic.....	1904
Dr. Guilford, oculist and aurist.....	1904

Adjuncts were first appointed in 1903.

Dr. E. B. Hutchinson, physician.....	1903
Dr. Paul Guilford, oculist and aurist.....	1903
Dr. John L. Porter, orthopedic.....	1903
Dr. Peterson, anaesthetist.....	1902
Dr. J. C. Hollister, surgeon.....	1904
Dr. E. W. Ryerson, orthopedic.....	1904

It may be of interest to the readers to now append to this list the present medical officers and trustees of St. Luke's Hospital. They are as follows:

OFFICERS.

Dr. John E. Owens, President.
Dr. Frank Billings, Vice-President.
Dr. Junius C. Hoag, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Honorary Member, I. N. Danforth, M. D.

Dr. John E. Owens, attending surgeon.
Dr. Lewis L. McArthur, attending surgeon.
Dr. W. H. Allport, attending surgeon.
Dr. A. E. Halstead, attending surgeon.
Dr. Frank Billings, attending physician.
Dr. Henry B. Favill, attending physician.
Dr. Francis X. Wall, attending physician.
Dr. Robert B. Preble, attending physician.
Dr. E. C. Dudley, attending gynecologist.
Dr. T. J. Watkins, attending gynecologist.
Dr. L. E. Frankenthal, attending gynecologist.
Dr. Wm. Cuthbertson, attending gynecologist.
Dr. Frank Cary, attending obstetrician.
Dr. Junius C. Hoag, attending obstetrician.
Dr. Frank Allport, attending ophthalmologist and otologist.
Dr. Casey A. Wood, attending ophthalmologist and otologist.

Dr. T. A. Woodruff, attending ophthalmologist and otologist.

Dr. Paul Guilford, attending ophthalmologist and otologist.

Dr. Thomas L. Gilmer, attending oral surgeon.

Dr. A. B. Hosmer, attending orthopedic surgeon.

Dr. Frederick Mueller, attending orthopedic surgeon.

Dr. Archibald Church, attending neurologist.

Dr. Sanger Brown, attending neurologist.

Dr. Ludwig Hektoen, consulting pathologist.

Dr. Robert F. Zeit, consulting pathologist.

Dr. W. E. Casselberry, attending laryngologist and rhinologist.

Dr. T. Melville Hardie, attending laryngologist and rhinologist.

Dr. Norval H. Pierce, attending laryngologist and rhinologist.

Dr. W. A. Pusey, attending dermatologist and radio-therapist.

ADJUNCT MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD

Dr. E. B. Hutchinson, adjunct physician.

Dr. John L. Porter, adjunct orthopedic surgeon.

Dr. Herman D. Peterson, anaesthetist.

DISPENSARY STAFF.

Dr. Henry W. Cheney, attending surgeon.

Dr. Wm. C. Van Benschoten, attending surgeon.

Dr. Theodore J. Knudson, attending surgeon.

Dr. Edwin B. Tuteur, attending physician.

Dr. Paul J. Faber, attending physician.

Dr. Herman D. Peterson, attending gynecologist.

Dr. Thomas H. Lewis, attending gynecologist.

Dr. Wm. L. Wilson, attending gynecologist.

Dr. Paul Guilford, attending oculist and aurist.

Dr. Wm. C. Van Benschoten, attending orthopedic surgeon.

Dr. Lucius C. Pardee, attending dermatologist.

Dr. John C. Hollister, attending dermatologist.

Dr. F. Guernsey Stubbs, attending laryngologist and rhinologist.

Dr. George E. Baxter, attending laryngologist and rhinologist.

The present officers are as follows:

President, Leslie Carter,, 108 Cass Street.

First Vice President, Charles W. Brega.

Second Vice President, John Crerar.

Secretary, Wm. G. Hibbard, Jr., 1637 Prairie Avenue.

Treasurer, Arthur Heurtley, The Rookery.

Resident Secretary and Superintendent, Louis R. Curtis.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Term expires 1904.—John F. Harris, Charles Norman Fay, Frederick T. Haskell, David B. Lyman, George S.

McReynolds, Edward L. Ryerson, Rev. James S. Stone, D. D.

Term Expires 1905.—Chauncey J. Blair, Charles W. Brega, W. G. Hibbard, Jr., Frank O. Lowden, George Merryweather, John E. Owens, M. D., John A. Spoor.

Term expires 1906.—Leslie Carter, John Crerar, W. J. Bryson, Paul Morton, Rev. Herman Page, Rev. William O. Waters, Frederick T. West.

COMMITTEES FOR 1903-1904

Executive.—The President of the Hospital, Ex-Officio, John E. Owens, M. D., George S. McReynolds, Frederick T. Haskell, David B. Lyman.

Finance and Trust Funds.—Charles W. Brega, Frederick T. Haskell, George Merryweather, John A. Spoor, Chauncey J. Blair.

Training School.—The President of the Hospital Ex-Officio, John E. Owens, M. D., Frederick T. West, Rev. James S. Stone, D. D., William G. Hibbard, Jr.

Buildings, Improvements and Repairs.—Charles Norman Fay, Charles W. Brega, W. J. Bryson, John Crerar, John A. Spoor.

Legal Matters.—David B. Lyman, Arthur Ryerson, Frank O. Lowden, Leslie Carter.

The Training School for Nurses is one of the important features of St. Luke's Hospital, and is fortunate in possessing as its directress Miss M. E. Johnstone, who is without question one of the ablest hospital women in the United States. St. Luke's Training School for Nurses possesses a high order of merit, both as to entrance requirements and as to the character and competency of its nurses who graduate. There are probably no better nurses anywhere than are found in St. Luke's Hospital.

While there are a number of endowed beds in the hospital where charity patients can be placed, there is still a great need for well directed benefactions in this direction. A hospital, in order to do the work for which hospitals should be erected, must necessarily perform a large amount of charity work, and this cannot be accomplished unless the money is forthcoming. It is sincerely hoped by the well wishers of St. Luke's Hospital that more beds will be endowed in the future than have been in the past, thus enabling the hospital authorities to perform the highest function of the hospital, namely: the proper care of the indigent sick. St. Luke's pursues a broad policy by holding clinics in the amphitheatre and the wards during the medical school year, and probably no medical institution derives more benefit from them than the Medical Department of

the latter institution occupy positions on the staff of the hospital, and hold numerous clinics for the benefit of the University students.

The crying need of St. Luke's Hospital at the present time is a new and modern hospital building on Michigan Avenue. The hospital owns sufficient ground on Michigan Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, to provide for the erection of a beautiful modern hotel hospital building. This ground is at present occupied by apartment buildings, which yield an income to the hospital. Nevertheless it is proposed whenever sufficient money is accumulated to tear down these apartment buildings and erect in their place a new St. Luke's Hospital, which shall have qualifications and equipments second to no hospital in the United States. During the busy months of the year the present St. Luke's is overcrowded continually, and it is frequently necessary to engage rooms a week or two ahead in order to provide for new and incoming patients. The rooms, while good and substantial, are not adequate for present necessities. There are only two rooms in the hospital that have private baths, and none that have private sitting-rooms. Wealthy patients frequently are compelled to submit to operations, and are not only willing but anxious to pay for private apartments, meals, etc., equal to a modern and first class hotel. The efficient superintendent, Mr. L. R. Curtis, has done much to improve the interior of the hospital, but even his ingenuity and resourcefulness have a limit, and the hospital has about reached its highest possibilities. A new build-

ing should, therefore, be provided to keep pace with the growth of the hospital, and no situation could be more convenient for every one concerned than Michigan Avenue near Fourteenth Street.

It might occur to some one to inquire, *if* the purpose of the new building for the hospital is to be devoted to the accommodation of more or less affluent patients, *why* should donations for the purpose of erecting this new building be solicited. The answer to this question is simply this: No hospital can possibly make a profit on poor patients, that is, those who are commonly spoken of as ward patients, who pay perhaps eight dollars a week for board; and when it comes to mixing ward patients, who pay eight dollars, and charity patients who pay nothing, it can be easily demonstrated that the hospital must inevitably run behind on its expense account. The only way that the hospital can perform charity work, except that which is provided by endowments, is from the profit which it makes from the high class rooms. Therefore the more rooms that are rented to well-to-do and affluent patients, the more charity work can be performed by the hospital. With this understanding of the case it is hoped that the public will see its way toward the erection of a new St. Luke's Hospital building, realizing thereby that they are assisting in the charitable and benevolent work of the institution.

ON the 15th of May, 1873, the dispensary of the Northwestern Medical School then known as the Chicago Medical College was incorporated by Drs. N. S. Davis, H. A. Johnson, D. T. Nelson, John H. Hollister and Edmund Andrews under the name of the Davis Free Dispensary. The purpose of the Dispensary was to afford relief and aid to the sick poor, and for some years it took no part as a teaching force in the medical school, its function being entirely eleemosynary. When it is recalled that at that time, in 1873, the medical schools of this country gave to the medical student a two-year ungraded course of four months each, the studies in the second of these four months being a repetition of the first, it becomes evident that the student had in truth little time to attend a dispensary, as his entire day was occupied listening to didactic lectures which could only sketch the outlines of medicine and surgery in a four months' course. The student in those days had his clinical experience or was supposed to have it with his preceptor before entering the medical school or during the long vacation. The wisdom and foresight of the founder of the Northwestern University Medical School who struggled hard and effectively in the interests of medical education, insisting at first almost alone upon a graded curriculum and lengthened course, is shown in founding a hospital and establishing a dispensary in connection with the medical school, thus anticipating the

necessity among other things of abundant clinical material for the proper study of medicine.

The dispensary was first located on Calumet Avenue near Twenty-Sixth Street, in very small quarters. In 1875 it occupied larger rooms in the basement floor of the Chicago Medical College Building on the corner of Twenty-Sixth and Calumet Avenue and remained there until in 1894 it moved to its present abode in Davis Hall, 2431 Dearborn Street.

At the first meeting of the organizers after the dispensary was incorporated the business management was delegated to a board of three trustees to be annually elected. The first Board was constituted with Dr. E. W. Andrews, president, W. H. Byford, treasurer, and D. T. Nelson, secretary. In July, 1877, the number of trustees was increased to five by the election of Drs. J. F. Jewel and J. H. Hollister.

The dispensary was divided into departments of Medicine, Surgery, Gynecology, Throat and Chest, Eye and Skin.

In the year following its incorporation in 1874, the number of patients that attended the Dispensary was 7,637. The relatively large number of patients that attended the dispensary thus early in its history was due in part to the fact that the southern part of the city was divided into nine districts and an active physician, who was a member of the dispensary staff, was assigned to each district and responded to the charity sick calls in his district, and re-

ferred the ambulatory sick to the dispensary for advice and medicine. The faithful attendance that was given by the efficient medical staff and the absence of other dispensaries on the south side also contributed to the success of the dispensary from its very foundation. The board of trustees was alive to the realization of the abuse of the dispensary by the non-deserving and in 1880 a competent clerk was employed to supervise the admission of patients and exercise a just discrimination against admitting any but the really poor who were unable to pay for medical advice.

During the early period of the dispensary, the expenses were relatively great, and the Board of Trustees was exercised about the finances, until Drs. N. S. Davis and W. H. Byford contributed each \$3,000 and a like sum was obtained from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. After much supplication \$600 was given by the Board of Cook County Commissioners. In 1875 the faculty of the Chicago Medical College agreed to appropriate annually for the maintenance of the Dispensary a sum of money not to exceed \$500 as might be demanded by the board of trustees to meet any deficiency in their income. The funds that the trustees secured were carefully invested and, now in the treasury of the Northwestern University yield six per cent. per annum, which, with \$500 appropriated in the annual budget of the medical school, constitute the present income of the dispensary. On September 16, 1875, the name of the dispensary was changed from the N. S. Davis to the South Side Dispensary.

It was some years after the organization of the dispensary that it became an important factor in the education of the medical student. During the early period the medical student attended the Dispensary only at his pleasure, but he was encouraged to visit the different departments and, indeed, he was given by the Trustees of the Dispensary a certificate of faithful attendance in the different departments for a specified length of time. The advantages of clinical instruction, however, were early appreciated and the entering wedge of the dispensary into the educational part of the medical school of the University was taken in 1882 when Dr. Davis at a meeting of the trustees moved that it was advisable to place each department of the dispensary under immediate charge of some member of the faculty of the Chicago Medical College who should be responsible to the dispensary organizers and board of trustees for the service in his department. This motion was adopted, and the college faculty assumed the medical control of the dispensary. After 1882 the board of trustees of the dispensary continued to assume its financial control until in May, 1893, the trustees of the South Side Dispensary agreed to appropriate \$10,000 held by investment for income to pay current expenses to aid in the construction of the Medical College and Dispensary buildings on Dearborn Street, on condition that the South Side Dispensary be furnished with sufficient room and accommodations for the legitimate work of the dispensary in the new building, and that the Northwestern University Medical School appro-

The abundant and rich clinical material permits the faculty to give each student a great amount of individual instruction. The junior and senior classes, subdivided into small sections of eight or ten, are assigned for one month to the different departments of the Dispensary. Attendance and efficiency of work in the dispensary are as essential to graduation from the Medical School as are these requirements in the laboratory or didactic courses. In the dispensary the student is given his first practical work in medicine. He meets the patient, develops the history of the patient's illness, makes a careful physical examination, deliberates as to his diagnosis and in a discussion with the physician in charge differentiates from similar conditions that might lead to error and learns to eliminate the non-essential from the important. This training in the dispensary which is continued daily for two years develops the qualities that make the good diagnostician,—an abundance of material, a large experience, much observation, exercise of tact, deliberate judgment, and a growing confidence in his ability with a true appreciation of this limitations.

Among the names of the medical men who gave freely of their time and talents for the development of the South Side Dispensary, in addition to the organizers and trustees may be mentioned Drs. N. S. Davis, Edmund Andrews, H. K. Byford, Daniel T. Nelson, John H. Hollister, H. A. Johnson, and S. S. Jewel; also William E. Quine, at first a teacher in the surgical department and later in the medical,

Roswell Park, attending physician in 1877 and attending surgeon in 1878, Drs. Jaggard, Hay, Bayard Holmes, Lyman Ware, Franklin Martin, Lester Curtis, E. O. F. Roler, S. J. Jones, D. A. K. Steele, H. M. Bannister, H. B. Merriman, Robert Tilly, George K. Dias, Frank Billings, for some years secretary of the board of trustees, Frank Johnson, superintendent of the dispensary for many years, and the present faculty of the Northwestern University Medical School.

CHAPTER XXI

A GLIMPSE OF AN INTERNE'S LIFE IN MERCY HOSPITAL

WALTER CLINTON JONES

BEFORE beginning a service in a hospital like Mercy, one has but little idea of what awaits him. In having charge continually of from forty to eighty patients, the various events, serious and humorous, professional and non-professional, routine and emergency that are continually happening in connection with one's fellow internes, the patients, the nurses, the attending doctors, and the hospital authorities,—all give an interne in this institution an experience of unusual breadth and depth.

The service is eighteen months in length, six months externship and twelve months internship. As an externe, the doctor rooms and boards outside, and works at the hospital during the day. When his externship expires, he enters upon his duties as an interne, and resides in the hospital, being subject to call any time day or night. There are six internes and three externes; the internes constitute the resident staff. These appointments are all obtained by competitive examination.

Although there is much routine work, yet on the whole life is very irregular. One is supposed to rise about half past six in the morning in order to "make rounds" before breakfast; but, as a matter of fact, one usually counts one's self fortunate if one gets down to breakfast at half past seven, without having seen any of one's patients. About eight o'clock, some attending doctor comes, and the interne visits the patients with him; and then, if he is on a surgical service, usually a series of operations occupies his

After this, he feels like taking a *siesta*. So he saunters off to his room for a nap or a smoke; but scarcely has he assumed a comfortable position when his bell rings, and away he must hurry to care for some patient who has become obstreperously hysterical or has dropped into a state of collapse. This attended to, he again seeks his room, and, as he is entering the doorway, the ring of his merry little bell greets him, while he in response drops an expression or two which lack sadly in the requisites of rhetorical purity. But he reflects, "I suppose this is what I am here for," and off he hurries, perhaps to look after some serious condition or possibly only to satisfy some mere whim of an inconsiderate patient. Again he goes back towards his room, not, however, for a rest, for by this time the idea of quiet is a thing only of the distant past or the dim future. He is returning now to work on his monthly report, to write up the record of the forenoon's work in the operating room, to do some much needed reading or to accomplish a dozen other similar tasks. As he is hurrying down the corridor, out rings his impertinent little bell right in his face. He stops with a word of protest, and then hastens away to examine a prospective patient for admittance to the hospital. Right on the heels of this task, comes an almost endless chain of questions from the

...

“How long will he be sick?” “Will his recovery be complete?” “Will he be able to get damages from the company? et., etc.” And before he has finished answering these, he has begun to pray the gods for more wisdom and for a prognostic vision keener than that of a prophet.

Once more he strikes out for his room, with the determination this time to cut the Gordian knot of his troubles by leaving the hospital entirely and going for a walk along the Lake Shore. But there is no escape. A case of appendicitis for immediate operation has just arrived. Back into his hospital suit and off to prepare for the operation. By the time supper is ready, he is in the midst of the procedure of relieving the young man of his vixenly appendix.

Finally he gets his evening meal, and then starts out on his “rounds” which, according to the supposed routine, should have been made in the afternoon. After giving various directions and answering miscellaneous questions both from patients and from nurses and after writing out the orders for the night in the various wards and on the several floors, he is once more in his room, and heaves a sigh of relief as he looks longingly at his bed, and thinks of the well-earned rest he soon will be enjoying. But listen! The bell again! What now? “Hello!”—“I didn’t understand.”—“Dr. who?”—“Dr. M——; he will be here at eleven o’clock with a case of strangulated hernia for operation.” By twelve o’clock, an hour after the appointed time,

but by three A. M. the interne really is in bed, and between that time and half past seven, is awakened only twice by the night superintendent in order that she may get permission to give some patient an opiate or to carry out some other line of treatment.

The next day will be varied by the admittance of a patient suffering from some very rare disease or by the illness of a nurse or an interne or, perchance, by a little lull in his almost ceaseless activities. The next night, instead of an operation, he very likely will be called out in great haste to subdue some alcoholic who suddenly has developed delirium tremens. Such an adventure has its ludicrous as well as its serious side. One can but laugh when he recollects the sight of such a patient attired in full night-dress ranging about the ward or raging down the hall with the half-clad interne in hot pursuit, while the timid nurse stands at a distance or goes to seek assistance.

The above glimpse of an interne's life is, on the whole, not overdrawn. Most of the time his life is exceedingly strenuous. He must think instantaneously and act immediately. He must be in two or three places almost at the same time. Frequently in emergency cases, he must select and carry out the proper mode of treatment in the very shortest possible space of time. And with all this speed, he must exercise the very greatest care and accuracy and a prudent conservatism. It is no exaggeration to say that the average practitioner requires about ten years, to gain the practical personal acquaintance with men and medicine ac-

quired by an interne during his year and a half in this institution. His internship is worth as much to him as his entire course in the medical school.

The purely social life in Mercy hospital is, as one would expect, very meager indeed. An informal dance now and then covers this entire field. However, there is unavoidably interspersed through the professional work a great deal of semi-social intercourse. Sometimes this develops to such an extent that some young man patient steals away a nurse or, as is less frequently the case, some young lady patient seizes the heart of an interne. Furthermore, it is rare indeed to find an interne who does not have his favorite nurse. In fact, in addition to his hospital service, he may "get a nurse thrown in," as one of the nurses herself has put it.

I wish, finally, to correct a popular misconception concerning hospital life. Most people who are not acquainted with life in such an institution have the idea that it is a place almost exclusively of suffering. They imagine that all the patients are groaning in agony all of the time. The facts are quite otherwise. In one of the women's wards, one frequently may find a number of convalescents, as merry and laughing a group as you ever could wish to see. The children's ward will give you at times as grand a romp as any lover of children could desire. In an accident surgical ward, if it is a fine day, fifteen of the twenty men will be out in the yard smoking and telling stories, having as jolly a time as a bunch of tars. A private room frequently is the

scene of a most genial social time. Some of the patients' friends and a few internes and nurses gather in the room early in the evening. The gas is turned low, the shades are raised so that the moon-light may stream in, and song and story have full sway. Not infrequently refreshments are served, and at last we separate, each feeling that his life has been made brighter and better. The convalescing patient, remember, is a most prominent participant in these happy times. On the average, not more than ten per cent. of the patients at any given time are in a critical condition or suffering acute pain. The other ninety per cent. either have only mild ailments or are in the stage of convalescence.

Of course, there is another side. Death-bed scenes occur; but they are not the rule. Sometimes several consecutive weeks pass with scarcely a death in the institution.

My experience in the hospital forms an unfading picture in my memory; and, as time passes, a pleasing perspective is revealed; for the unpleasantnesses fall into comparative insignificance, and the many days of profit and joy stand out boldly in the foreground. Thus it is an ever increasing source of pride and satisfaction to recollect that I was once an interne in Mercy Hospital.

THOSE who are acquainted with student life in such communities as may be seen about Harvard or Yale, Amherst or Williams, Northwestern or Wisconsin can hardly conceive how barren of those elements which make student life so attractive is the atmosphere of the average great metropolitan medical school. While the student in the College of Liberal Arts seldom carries more than fifteen hours of work, it is nothing unusual for the student of medicine to carry from twenty-five to thirty hours. This can only be accomplished by an unceasing grind begun early Monday morning and extending through six full days, the student being fortunate if he can rest one day in seven from his incessant toil.

When one considers the appalling amount of work that medical students accomplish, he is surprised not at the paucity of athletic, social and religious activities of medical students, but rather at the large amount of time and energy taken for these things. This fact is only another illustration, many of which might be sighted by the sociologist, of the fact that men are seldom so oppressed that the soul cannot rise above them and occasionally lay aside tasks that are never completed to take up pleasures that always beckon. Curiously enough those who accept the call of pleasure occasionally seem to succeed quite as well in the accomplishment of their tasks as those who always grind.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The oldest and most important student organization in the Medical School is the Young Men's Christian Association. This was organized in November, 1890, by Doctors W. F. Seymour and W. B. Metcalf. This was the first Young Men's Christian Association to be organized in any professional school west of the Alleghany Mountains, and the second in America. Its object has been "to promote Christian life among medical students." It has accomplished much toward the accomplishment of its object. The methods used are those usually followed by the Young Men's Christian Association. The recreative features of the organization are the gymnasium, handball court, the shower bath, game room and reading room. About twice each year they hold an informal reception which feature is increasing in social importance in the institution. Besides the usual religious activities of such organizations, the association at the Northwestern University Medical School has devoted itself to the amelioration of those difficulties to which medical students are particularly liable. For example, an active committee inspects all of the rooms for rent, which are favorably located and lists only those that measure up to certain standards of excellence in accommodations and are wholly unobjectionable from every standpoint. During registration week this committee meets

new students and helps them to get comfortably and satisfactorily located.

An active employment bureau canvasses every business house or other employers of labor in the vicinity of the College, and lists all "wants" that can be supplied by students who are making their way through. Those students who are obliged to earn a part of their expenses while in school, usually have no difficulty in securing a position where two to three hours of work daily will secure a recompense sufficient to pay board and room-rent.

FRATERNITIES

A number of fraternities have been organized among the medical students: those that now have chapters are the *Nu Sigma Nu*, *Alpha Kappa Kappa*, *Phi Rho Sigma*, *Phi Beta Pi*, and *Omega Upsilon Phi*. Some of these chapters have established fraternity houses where from ten to twenty men live together. These organizations in common with similar organizations of the College of Liberal Arts possess the great advantage of cementing close personal friendships which last throughout life. Each such organization forms a little center about which gather not only the undergraduate members of the organization but also alumni and faculty members. Through intercollegiate meetings of members of the several chapters of a fraternity a broader professional spirit is cultivated than would be possible without such a stimulus.

THE ALPHA OMEGA ALPHA

HONORARY FRATERNITY

This fraternity deserves mention here not for the part which it plays in the social or fraternal side of student life but for the stimulus which it presents for the highest standards of scholarship and character, and for the cultivation of high professional ideals.

This fraternity sustains to medical education a relation similar to that which the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity sustains to literary education. The fraternity was organized in Chicago in the College year 1902, the original members of the chapters at Northwestern, Chicago and Illinois Universities all being counted among the charter members of the fraternity. These young men had been inspired by such men as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Nathan S. Davis, H. O. Marcy, William Pepper, William H. Welch, De Laskie Miller and William E. Quine, who have profoundly influenced the profession and society in general by their scholarship, their noble living and their sacrifice of self in the interest of humanity and their profession. The founders of the fraternity conceived the idea that the uniting of all young men possessing similar high ideals by a fraternal bond would have the double advantage of stimulating the members of the fraternity to their highest endeavor and of influencing more or less profoundly the members of the profession at large. This in turn would event-





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ually result in raising the profession to the plane which it should occupy in the esteem of society.

In accordance with this plan they organized a fraternity, to which they gave the name *Alpha Omega Alpha Honorary Fraternity*; the three Greek letters being the principal initial letters in a Greek phrase which signifies, "To be worthy to serve the suffering." Chapters of this fraternity have been organized in the Medical Department of Illinois State University, Chicago University, Northwestern University, University of Pennsylvania and Western Reserve University; other chapters are organizing in Johns Hopkins University and Harvard University.

The constitution of the fraternity provides that not more than one-sixth of the senior class in the schools where chapters are located may be elected to membership, and that no individual is eligible who does not stand in the upper fourth of his class in scholarship, and in addition to his high scholarship possess an irreproachable moral character, together with originality and individuality which promise for the candidate a position of influence in whatever field he may choose.

Not more than one-half of the members eligible from any graduating class are elected by the outgoing seniors. In this respect the Fraternity differs from the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, whose members are elected usually by the faculty of the institution. It is thought that students know the all-round character of classmates better than is possible for members of the faculty to know them. It is under-

stood that the list of eligibles chosen for election each year shall be subjected to the judgment of such members of the faculty as hold honorary membership in the fraternity. It will be seen by this that every candidate is subject to the most searching consideration by both faculty and classmates before he can be the recipient of this highest honor which a medical student can receive.

It is proposed to organize each chapter into an undergraduate section (the seniors elect) and an alumni section. To the alumni section of the chapter is delegated the responsibility of electing honorary members to the fraternity. These honorary members may be chosen from members of the profession who have measured up to the ideals set as a standard for the fraternity.

Faculty members who took part in the organization of the fraternity are: Professor Winfield S. Hall of Northwestern University, Professor Llewellyn Barker of Chicago University, and Professor Bayard Holmes of Illinois State University. The inspiration which resulted in this organization came first to Dr. W. W. Root, who was made the first Primarius of the Fraternity. Dr. Root was at that time (1902) a student at the Medical Department of the University of Illinois.

The badge of honor is a key not very unlike that of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, bearing upon one side the

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Among other organizations are the *Athletic Association*, which is the medical branch of the University Association, sufficiently described elsewhere. The activities of medical students in athletic lines have always been limited; but at Northwestern University Medical School these activities have been much less than usual in medical schools. The writer has sought a cause for this, but has not been able to elicit any other response than: "too much school work." When we remember that the number of periods of required work amounts to 22 per week during the first year, 26 during the second year, 32 during the third year, and 30 during the fourth year, and when we consider that more than one-half of these periods are two-hour laboratory or clinic periods, one is not surprised that there is neither time nor energy left for athletics.

The *Republican Club* held some enthusiastic meetings in the fall of 1904.

Neighboring Churches make students welcome in their young people's meetings, and there are annually several receptions tendered to students of the various educational institutions on the south side of the city. These opportunities are accepted by a considerable number.

COLLEGE EXPENSES

Any student who has a consuming desire to enter the medical profession can do so even if he has no money to pay

tuition and personal expenses. This means, of course, that he must earn his way by work during vacations and during the school year.

The expenses in a medical school are high. Tuition and laboratory fees and cost of materials amount to about \$200; books hardly less than \$25, more frequently to \$40 or \$50; personal expenses, as board, room and laundry to \$6 per week or \$200 for the year. Adding clothing and railroad fare and incidentals to this we find that the economical student can hardly hope to spend less than \$500 per year, while those that live a little less frugally will find it very easy to increase this sum by \$100 to \$400.

How the student without funds is to satisfy these demands upon the purse by work at odd hours would seem to be a problem especially discouraging to those who are confronted by it. However, there are at least 100 students now in the medical school who are making their way wholly or in large part. The methods resorted to by ingenious students to earn the money for their education would make a story not less exciting than voluminous. There are two ways in "making both ends meet": one is to reduce expenses and the other is to increase income.

Methods of reducing expenses are many: One student will occupy a doctor's office, keeping it in order for the privilege of occupying one of the rooms of the suite as a sleeping room at night. Another will rent a room and board himself thus reducing the cost of board to \$1.50 to

\$1.75 per week. Another will buy second hand books instead of new ones.

Methods of earning money are easier to find in a large city than in a college town. Prominent among the methods used by our students is the delivery of newspapers. A great number of students own "paper routes." A paper route is a list of three to five hundred subscribers to the various morning papers so located that the papers can be delivered by one carrier. This carrier not only makes delivery of papers but he also makes the collections, and in other ways represents the newspaper companies in that district. He solicits subscribers and extends the list of subscribers so far as possible. A good paper route earns at least thirty dollars a month. Naturally an established route is of considerable value and students frequently pay three hundred to five hundred dollars for these routes and if they are properly maintained they may be sold for that amount at the end of three or four years. The writer knows several cases in which the student borrowed the money to pay for the route, paid his expenses during college from the route during four years and then sold the route for enough to pay the note at the end of his college course.

Another employment is the lighting of street lamps. A good lamp route requires not over two hours a day at a time when students need exercise and brings in from twenty-five to thirty dollars per month. Reading gas meters is another favorite occupation. This has the disadvantage,

however, of taking the student's whole time for two or three days during the month and requiring no attention between times.

Some students have learned stenography before coming to the Medical School and have no difficulty in getting employment during vacations besides having frequent opportunities during the college year to do special work for members of the faculty. The greater part of the students of the Medical School are college and university men and some of these men who have had not only a college course, but have had either postgraduate work or experience as laboratory demonstrators. Such men have no difficulty in getting positions as student demonstrators in the various laboratories of the Medical School, several being employed in the physiological, chemical, histological, bacteriological, pathological and pharmacological laboratories.

A large number of students earn their board by serving as waiters in neighboring restaurants and cafés. Others serve as janitors in neighboring flat buildings and still others take care of furnaces and other work of similar character in neighboring avenue mansions.

STUDENT JOURNALISM

The opportunities for the development of latent journalistic talents are not very great in the Medical School. One or two men in the school may be employed as representatives on the college daily and several representatives

of each class collect the material for the annual issue of the "Syllabus." This seems to be the sum total of the opportunities in this field under usual conditions. An occasional student will serve as a reporter on one of the city dailies in which capacity he has the opportunity to magnify some little incident of college life to importance far beyond what the participants in the incident would have estimated, and to embellish the real facts with some fabrication from his own imagination.

The causes which debar medical students from entering actively and extensively into athletics debar them equally from entering extensively into such enterprises as the independent publication of an annual. Two attempts at the publication of an annual have been made by the students of the Medical School. The first attempt was a dismal failure that might be called an abortion. The second attempt, however, was as great a success as its predecessor had been a failure. This publication, the *Neoplasm*, appeared in 1902. It was edited by the class of 1903, and comprised about 150 pages. The editor in chief was Ralph W. Avery who was assisted by W. C. Danforth, C. E. Boys, and J. J. Mahoney of the junior class, with contributors and collaborators from all the classes, faculty and alumni. For instructive, interesting and entertaining college publications the *Neoplasm* may unhesitatingly be advanced as representing the high water mark. A large number of copies have been used by the college for distribution to prospective students. It has the great advantage over

most such publications of setting forth every phase of college life in such a way as to attract any man who is amenable to infatuation with college spirit. Another *Neoplasm* to be issued in 1906, is now preparing under the direction of Mr. J. A. Kappelman as business manager, and Mr. B. F. Lounsbury as editor in chief.

AMUSEMENTS

Aside from the recreative features in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms and such recreation as come from "passing up" and "passing down," the students usually seek their amusements in the various entertainments afforded by the city. The Thomas Concerts, plays by Mansfield or Sothern are appreciated by most of the students when they can find time and money to go. There are other entertainments that attract students which need not be enumerated here.

CONTESTS

The only scholarship contest connected with the work of the institution is a series of competitive examinations for hospital positions. For many years past, a quarter of a century at least, these competitive examinations have been held annually at the various hospitals. The high standards of this institution have given our graduating classes a great advantage over our competitors, as is evidenced by results.

Nearly one-half of the internships at Cook County Hospital in the last quarter of a century have been from Northwestern, all other competing institutions taking the remaining positions. At other institutions like St. Luke's Hospital, Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Michael Reese Hospital graduates from this institution have obtained a large share of the places. Certain hospitals such as Mercy and Wesley always appoint internes from the graduates of this institution, the officers usually selecting the several candidates by competitive examinations.

The tension that these contests impose upon the participants can hardly be imagined by one who has not undergone the experience. The candidates usually begin to prepare for the examinations early in their third year thus extending the preparation for the contest through a period of nearly two years. It can easily be seen that such a strain becomes too great for a certain portion of the candidates. It is not at all an infrequent occurrence for some candidates of the brightest prospects to have their plans interfered with at the last with some illness growing out of their work.

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